

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 158

For Period

15 - 30 June

1950



SECTION

		<u>PAGE</u>
I	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	1
II	MEDICAL SERVICES	4
III	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	7
IV	SUPPLY	11
V	NARCOTIC CONTROL	22
VI	WELFARE	22
VII	SOCIAL SECURITY	23

SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Public Health and Welfare Information

The Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ-SCAP, advises the following CI&E Motion Pictures, concerned wholly or in part with various phases of public health and welfare, are available through the CI&E film libraries.

CI&E	No. 08 - Winged Scourge
"	21 - World Food Problem
"	28 - Government, the Public Servant
"	29 - Childrens' Supervised Play
"	32 - Medical Specialist
"	34 - Modern Medicine
"	35 - Studying Our Town
"	47 - Pale Horseman
"	63 - Out Eating Life
"	71 - America's National Parks
"	86 - Home Care of Tuberculosis
"	95 - Defeat Tuberculosis
"	99 - The Doctor
"	109 - Lady of Science
"	111 - Stop Silicosis
"	114 - Rodent Control
"	115 - Recreational Health Center
"	122 - Water, friend of enemy
"	123 - Public Sanitation
"	128 - The CARE STORY
"	131 - The Model Health Center
"	138 - Bent With the Years
"	147 - Fishing Cooperative - how Japanese fishing village uses democratic methods to obtain better living conditions.
"	163 - Life's Summer Camps
"	165 - The Story of the Local Newspaper
"	175 - Children's Zoo
"	177 - Freedom of the Press - the role of newspapers in the American way of life
"	182 - Film Sketch #28 Television Work Shop
"	188 - Children's Diet

Toxicity of DDT (From Communicable Disease Information, Vol. 22, No. 20, pp 115-120, May 15, 1950. A bulletin of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health).

This article summarizes recent trends of thought being currently expressed by many investigators concerning the toxic properties of DDT in man and animals.

THE TOXICITY OF DDT

There is evidence that insecticidal agents were known to ancients as far back as 1000 BC. Although many present-day substances have been known for years, really effective compounds for some insects were not available for everyday use until relatively recently. World War II had a great influence on the development of insecticides, especially DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane). This insecticide was first synthesized in 1874, but it was not until 1940 that its remarkable insecticidal action was discovered.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DDT

In its pure state DDT is a white crystalline substance, which is odorless, tasteless, and only very slightly soluble in water but highly soluble in oils and organic solvents. Since it evaporates slowly, it has a long residual or lasting effect. DDT is stable to light, water vapor, and boiling water. It has been found to have no effect on metals, fabrics, leather, and dyestuff. Any harm done to these materials is due to the substance in which DDT is dissolved for purposes of application.

TOXICITY IN ANIMALS

Along with research in the use of DDT for control of insects, studies have also been carried on as to the poisonous effects of this compound. Of necessity, the work has been primarily carried out with laboratory animals. All studies have indicated that large amounts of DDT can produce in laboratory animals (rats, cats, rabbits, monkeys, etc.) a typical picture of central nervous system stimulation with muscular irritability -- spasms, tremors, and incoordination -- followed by convulsions, coma, and death. Such effects were attained with doses ranging from 100 mgm. per pound of body weight for rats to 1 gram per pound of body weight for sheep when fed by mouth at one time. Larger animals -- cows, horses, and sheep -- fed by mouth with 50 to 100 mgm. of DDT per pound of body weight daily for three weeks showed little to mild symptoms of poisoning.

In general, animal studies have revealed that DDT in powdered form is non-irritating and not ordinarily absorbable through the skin. But it can be absorbed when in an oily solution and thereby produce symptoms. Ointments or solutions of DDT in concentrations up to 5% are not harmful to the eyes. By itself, DDT does not seem to affect the lungs when inhaled; however, the substances wherein it is dissolved may be irritative. DDT seems to be most poisonous when it gains entrance into the intestinal tract, particularly if it is an oily solution. It affects the brain and nerve tissue, the liver, and the kidneys primarily, and it can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body. As a matter of fact, it has been found in the fat globules of milk of goats which had been fed DDT. It is changed by the body into an inactive substance which is then excreted in the urine.

TOXICITY IN MAN

Practically all of the investigators in this field are of the opinion that DDT, as it is used for insecticidal purposes, is not dangerous to human beings. Some also feel that a true case of human poisoning by DDT has not as yet been seen. The majority of deaths and symptoms as reported in the medical literature resulting from exposure of accidental or experimental ingestion by human beings have been due rather to the material in which DDT was dissolved. However, the consensus is that absorption of moderate to large quantities of DDT will produce symptoms associated with the nervous system and the intestinal tract; such as, nausea, vomiting, muscle tremors, visual disturbances, incoordination of limbs, numbness, and even convulsions. Symptoms, of course, will vary with individuals and the amounts of DDT absorbed.

Chronic intoxication can be produced in animals by administration of single small doses repeatedly, with the central nervous system being involved chiefly. Insofar as human beings are concerned, little has been learned concerning the cumulative effect due to frequent or prolonged exposure even from those individuals working constantly with DDT. Human experiments with volunteers have been inconclusive on this point also.

What amount of DDT will produce symptoms or death in human beings is not known. However, based on animal experiments it has been estimated that the ingestion of from 7 to 30 grams or a little less than one-fourth to one ounce of pure DDT taken at one time would be fatal to human beings. It has also been estimated that the safe level in food for human consumption is probably not over ten parts per million.

In summary, it can be said that DDT is poisonous if taken in large amounts. However, the forms and conditions in which it is ordinarily used as an insecticide are not productive of toxic effects unless grossly or accidentally misused.

Sanitary Team and Sanitary Inspector Organization

Enclosure 1, entitled "Guidance chart for sanitary team - Inspector organization and relationship with associated groups" supercedes organization chart of sanitation section activities, enclosure 1, PH&W Bulletin No. 156, 15-31 May 1950. It is not intended to show administrative channels between governors, mayors and respective sections but to illustrate positions of the public health personnel accomplishing actual sanitation operations in the field. These personnel include the insect and rodent control officer, the environmental sanitary inspector, the assistant environmental sanitary inspector and the members of each sanitary team. Their relationship with other municipal sanitation services, as shown, must be coordinated.

Governor

PREFECTURAL PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sanitation Section

*Insect & Rodent Control Officer

Other Pref.
Depts.

Mayor

(Cities over 150,000)

Other City
Dept's.

Public Works
Dept.

City Health Department
Sanitation Section

Engineer
Supervisor

Cutter, Ditch
Drain, Sewer
Repair &
Construction

Garbage &
Trash Teams

Night Soil
Removal Teams

Special Teams
Removing war
rubble

Ditch Cleaning
Teams

Health Center District
Health Center
(1 for each 100,000)
Sanitation Section

*Environmental Sanitary
Inspector (3 for each
health center)

*Asst. Sanitary Inspector
(1 for each sanitary team)

Administrative Responsibility
Technical Supervision Channel

*Sanitary Team (6 men of 5
laborers & 1 asst. Insp.)
(1 team for each 13,000)

NOTE: Food Inspectors (2 in each Health
Center sanitation section plus 1
vet) are not included in this
chart.
Sanitation Sections of prefectures may
be referred to as the Public Health Sections
in some instances.
Public Works Sections in urban areas under
150,000 are not shown.

GUIDANCE CHART FOR SANITARY INSPECTOR ORGANIZATION and relation-
ship with associated groups.

Health Center District
Health Center
(1 for each 100,000)
Sanitation Section
*Environmental Sanitary Inspector
(3 for each Health Center)

Cities
(Mayor)
(Under 150,000)

Sanitation
Section

*Asst. Sanit.
Insp. (1 for each
sanit. team) -
Sanitary team (6
men of 5 laborers
& 1 asst. Insp.)
(1 team for each
13,000)

Garbage & trash
teams

Night soil
removal teams

Ditch Cleaning
Teams

Towns
(Mayor)
(Over 13,000)

Sanitation
Section

Similar or-
ganization as
in cities but
with reduced
waste disposal
teams

*Asst. Sanit.
Inspectors

Towns and Villages
(Mayor)
(Under 13,000)

Sanitation
Section
Public responsibility
of garbage, trash,
nightsoil and insani-
tary site removal.

Chlorination

Memorandum to the Japanese Government, file AG 671 (27 June 50) CE, SCAPIN 2107, dated 27 June 1950, subject, "Chlorination of Water Supplied to Occupation Forces from Approved Municipal Systems", is reproduced as follows:

"1. It has been established as the policy of this headquarters that municipal water systems may be approved for supplying water for consumption by the Occupation Forces under the following provisions:

a. That the water treatment plant is operated in accordance with prescribed standards and is approved by the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

b. That the distribution system is maintained in a satisfactory condition and is approved by the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

c. That chlorine residuals are maintained in accordance with Army standards.

2. It is desired that the water supply for Occupation Forces installations from municipal systems which have met requirements in subparagraphs a and b above, be chlorinated so as to retain a minimum residual of 0.4 ppm free available chlorine after a thirty (30) minute contact period at the furthest tap in the active distribution system, or if nitrogen compounds in the water form chloramines then a residual of 2.0 ppm chloramines will be maintained after a contact period of one hour."

Attention is invited to the fact that above SCAPIN is for the guidance of and the compliance by the Japanese Government. The following references pertaining to the general chlorination are listed for the information of Civil Affairs personnel:

1. Letter, GHQ-FEC-CE, file AG 671 (26 July 49), dated 16 September 1949, subject "Operation of Water Plants and Disinfection of Water Supplies at Fixed Installations".

2. Headquarters Eighth Army Cir. 85, dated 17 November 1949.

3. Command Letter, from FEC Engineer, dated 27 June 1950 subject, "Chlorination of Water Supplied to Occupation Forces by Approved Municipal Systems."

4. Memorandum for Japanese Government, SCAPIN 1872, file AG 400-12 (31 March 48) CE-GD, dated 31 March 1948, subject "Expenditures from Funds Appropriated for Occupation Force Requirements".

Water systems of cities, towns and villages with small numbers of occupational personnel will not be required to furnish water chlorinated to Army standards. However, Japanese officials must maintain Japanese public health requirements of 0.1 - 0.2 ppm, residual chlorine at the furthest tap in their respective water systems.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Education Institutes

There will be held in the Tokyo and the Osaka-Kyoto areas successively, beginning 17 July 1950 and continuing through 8 September 1950, an Institute for Japanese Medical Educators.

The conference in Tokyo, known as the Tokyo Institute, will begin Monday, 17 July, and continue through the 11th of August. The Osaka-Kyoto Institute will start Monday, 14 August, and will continue through Friday, 8th of September.

The purpose of these Institutes is to present to professors of Japanese medical universities, American medical teaching methods and the content of courses as developed in the leading medical schools of the United States.

In the past, medical educational reforms instituted in Japan have been concentrated on apportioning time to pre-clinical and clinical teaching, selection of and allocation of hours to the various subjects of the curriculum, inspection leading to closure of or conversion to university status of second rate medical schools (semmon gakko), and the determination of pre-medical educational requirements. It is now considered essential to lay stress on curricular content and teaching methods.

The group of American medical educators brought to Japan to conduct these institutes is headed by Dr. C. H. N. Long, Dean and Professor of Physiological Chemistry, Yale University School of Medicine. The other members of the Mission are as follows:

Dr. Robert Keith Cannan Vice Chairman	Professor of Chemistry, New York University College of Medicine, New York, N. Y.
Dr. McKeen Cattell	Professor of Pharmacology and Head of Dept. Cornell University, Medical College, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Thaddeus S. Danowski	Professor of Research Medicine, Univ. of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. John H. Dingle	Professor of Preventive Medicine, Western Reserve Univ. School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio
Dr. Hebbel E. Hoff	Professor of Physiology, Baylor Univ. College of Medicine, Houston, Texas
Dr. Averill A. Liebow	Associate Professor of Pathology, Yale Univ. School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut
Dr. Leo George Rigler	Professor of Radiology, Univ. of Minnesota School of Medicine, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads	Professor of Surgery and Surgical Research Univ. of Pa. School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Meyer Saklad	Director of Anesthesia, Rhode Island Hospital Providence 2, Rhode Island
Dr. Paul W. Schafer	Professor and Chairman of Dept. of Surgery, Univ. of Kansas, Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas
Dr. Robert Ward	Professor of Pediatrics, New York Univ. College of Medicine, New York, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy E. Snavely	Executive Officer.

The following subjects will be covered:

Pharmacology-Therapeutics (Dr. Cattell)	Biochemistry (Dr. Cannan)
Bacteriology (Dr. Dingle)	Internal Medicine (Dr. Danowski)
Physiology (Dr. Hoff)	Surgery (Dr. Schafer) - Tokyo Institute
Pathology (Dr. Liebow)	Surgery (Dr. Rhoads) - Osaka-Kyoto Institute
Radiology (Dr. Rigler)	
Anesthesiology (Dr. Saklad)	
Pediatrics (Dr. Ward)	

Through the joint efforts of the Japan Medical Education Council, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare, arrangements have been made for each of the 46 medical universities to be represented by one professor in each of the ten subjects to be covered, making a total of 460 Japanese professors to receive the indoctrination.

In the Tokyo area, the following medical universities will be represented:

Yokohama University	Tokyo Women Medical University
Matsumoto University	Toho Medical University
Niigata University	Maebashi University
Chiba University	Iwate University
Tokyo Medical University	Hirosaki University
Keio University	Tohoku University
Jikei University	Hokkaido University
Showa University	Sapporo Medical University
Tokyo University	Fukushima University
Nihon Medical University	Juntendo University
Medical Dept. of Nihon University	Tokyo Medical University

At the Osaka-Kyoto Institute, 24 Japanese medical universities will send representatives:

Kyoto University	Osaka University
Kyoto Prefectural University	Hyogo Prefectural University
Osaka Medical University	Okayama University
Nara University	Nagoya University
Tokushima University	Wakayama University
Mie University	Gifu University
Yonago University	Osaka Women's University
Kanazawa University	Osaka Municipal University
Kyushu University	Nagasaki University
Kumamoto University	Kurume University
Yamaguchi University	Kagoshima University
Nagoya Women's Medical University	

Neither institute is open to the profession at large but where space is available, Japanese medical educators may be selected upon their request to attend the courses of their choice as non-regular members.

At the Tokyo Institute, the following courses will be conducted at the Tokyo University - Physiology
Biochemistry
Pharmacology
Pathology
Internal Medicine

The following subjects will be covered at the Keio University:

Anesthesiology
Pediatrics
Surgery

The following subjects at Jikei University:

Radiology
Bacteriology

At the Osaka-Kyoto Institute, the Osaka University will provide facilities to conduct courses in:

Physiology
Bacteriology
Surgery
Anesthesiology
Radiology

and likewise, the following subjects will be presented at the Kyoto University:

Pharmacology
Pathology
Internal Medicine
Pediatrics
Biochemistry

The American professors volunteering their services for this important mission were recruited by the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., 31 Union Square, West, New York 3, N. Y., a humanitarian, non-sectarian organization which has previously organized medical missions for Italy, Germany, Denmark, Columbia and the Philippines.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the periods 4-10 June - 11-17 June - 18-24 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	4-10 June	<u>No. of Cases</u>	
		11-17 June	18-24 June
Tokyo	5	7	16
Kanagawa	3	5	9
Chiba	0	9	1
Saitama	3	4	4
Ibaragi	0	9	0
Gumma	0	0	6
Tochigi	5	4	5
Shizuoka	1	1	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>41</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 24 June 1950 disclose a total of 517 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,062 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 30 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the periods 10-16 June - 17-23 June - 24-30 June 1950:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>		
		10-16 June	17-23 June	24-30 June
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1	(Suspects)	1
"	Hog cholera	4		
"	Swine erysipelas			1
Iwate	Hog cholera	5		
"	Swine cholera			7
"	Swine plague			4
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3	2	10
Ibaragi	" "	3	1	2
Nagano	" "	3		4
Totteri	Hog plague	3		
Hokkaido	Swine erysipelas		3	
Tokyo	" "		3	
"	Hog cholera		8	
Miyazaki	Equine encephalomyelitis		1 (Suspect)	
Kagoshima	Anthrax		1	
Gumma	Equine encephalomyelitis		(Suspect)	1
Niigata	" "		"	1
Shiga	Swine erysipelas			1
Yamanashi	Equine encephalomyelitis		"	1

Cumulative Total - 1 January 1950 to date of report.

Anthrax	10
Blackleg	3
Susp. Equine encephalomyelitis	16
Swine cholera	428
Swine erysipelas	220
Swine plague	55 (correction)

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and establishments producing milk products during April 1950.

Special Milk

Number of farm inspections	6
Samples examined.....	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) ..	4
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)...	-
Number of plant inspections.....	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) ..	4
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)...	-

Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspection.....	10,106
Samples examined.....	17,370
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	1,518
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)...	1,014
Number of plant inspections.....	4,246
Over bacterial standards(2,000,000 per cc)	309
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)...	282

Goat Milk

Number of farm inspections.....	17
Samples examined.....	23
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)...	1

Amount of Milk Produced During April 1950

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	133	38,583 Lit.
Ordinary	68,454	126,088	24,655,391 "
Goat	487	1,356	52,723 "

Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	19,779 Lit.	11,628 Lit	-
Ordinary	2,798	-	5,234,137 "	5,852,969 Lit

Note: All milk bottled in 1 gc bottles having the equivalent of 180 cc.

Milk Products Produced in April 1950

Whole powdered milk.....	255,498 kgs
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar).....	318,114 "

Modified powdered milk (35% added sugar).....	3,540 kgs
Sweetened condensed milk.....	827,330 "
Evaporated milk.....	85,425 "
Butter.....	378,643 "
Cheese.....	15,983 "

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of April 1950

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	26,553	2,779	3,844
Body wt - kgs	9,715,712	305,234	1,250,453
Dressed wt - kgs	4,903,935	151,517	571,577
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	-	-
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	24	2	8
Partial	659	30	258
Viscera	6,235	83	568
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	99,161	87	127
Body wt - kgs	8,323,186	3,240	3,246
Dressed wt - kgs	5,148,564	1,553	1,500
Condemned Ante-mortem	-	-	-
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	7	-	-
Partial	364	2	-
Viscera	7,593	8	1

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of April 1950.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	351
" " " inspected.....	268
Condition - Good	70
Fair	174
Poor	24
Total number of inspections	418
Amount of meat & meat-feed products examined.....	106,751 kgs
" " " " condemned.....	158 kgs

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	18,770
" " " inspected.....	10,627
Condition - Good	3,210
Fair	6,255
Poor	1,162
Total number of inspections	13,224
Amount of meat products inspected	3,244,079 kgs
" " " " condemned	146 kgs
Cause for condemnation ... Putrefaction	
Disposition..... Fertilizer	

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of April 1950:

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments	1,586
" " " inspected	1,047
Condition - Good	134
Fair	731
Poor	182
Total number of inspections	2,626
Amount of seafood examined	50,254,014 kgs
" " condemned	91,361 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition	Chicken feed and fertilizer

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	11,163
" " " inspected	4,289
Condition - Good	791
Fair	2,318
Poor	1,180
Total number of inspections	7,501
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined	4,064,051 kgs
Amount of seafood and seafood products condemned	120 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	64,829
Number of establishments inspected	21,241
Condition - Good	3,027
Fair	12,110
Poor	6,104
Total number of inspections	24,331
Amount of seafood products examined	5,331,910 kgs
" " " " condemned	2,761 kgs
Cause of Condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on these establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of April 1950.

Number of food establishments	838,507
" " " " inspected	83,355
Total number of inspections	147,184
Number of cases of food condemnations	3,482
" " suspensions	42
" " permits revoked	21
" " violation cases in civil court ..	5

A total of 32 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 173 people with 24 deaths resulting.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of May 1950.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Black leg	1
Brucellosis (Cattle)	12
Equine Encephalomyelitis	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	346
Equine Infectious Abortion	88
Fowl Cholera	2,377
Fullerum Disease	808
Cat	1
Rabies	
Cattle	1
Goat	2
Horse	1
Swine Cholera	212
Swine Erysipelas	172
Swine Paratyphus	5
Swine Plague	19
Strangles	5
Trichomoniasis	337
Tuberculosis (Cattle)	145

SECTION IV

SUPPLY

Disposition of Contraband Clothing, Food, Tobacco and Drugs Seized Under Provisions of SCAP Circular 23 (1948)

It has come to the attention of the Public Health and Welfare Section that contraband streptomycin has been received and distributed by Civil Affairs officials. SCAP Circular 23, 1948, subject: Contraband, provides for the handling and disposition of all types of contraband seized by occupation authorities as a result of black market activities or illegal use. Such property is retained in the possession of deputy contraband officers, who come under direct supervision of Contraband Officer, Provost Marshal, FEC. When this contraband is no longer required as evidence, a vesting order is published. If within a period of 60 days following the publication of this vesting order there are no legal claimants, an inventory and disposition report is initiated which lists the contraband and indicates disposition thereof. In accordance with para 5b (3) of Administrative Instructions of Circular 23, all drugs, food, clothing, tobacco and similar articles which do not fall in the category of Government property will be reported to, and disposed of, as directed by the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, has indicated the following disposition of contraband:

a. Foods, clothing, and tobacco products will be released to the Chief, Prefectural Welfare Department, who will report to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, and make disposition in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare.

b. Drugs and medicines (including penicillin), except streptomycin, aureomycin, chloromycetin, and vaccines, will be released to the Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Prefectural Health Department, who will likewise report to the Ministry of Welfare and make disposition in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare.

c. Streptomycin, Chloromycetin, and aureomycin will be shipped addressed to Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500. Release of contraband streptomycin is made to the Ministry of Welfare for use in the tuberculosis control program.

d. Vaccines received through contraband sources are to be considered deteriorated and destroyed immediately on receipt.

Production and Distribution of Medical Supplies

The Ministry of Welfare reports medical supplies and equipment as listed below valued at 2,705,756,500 yen were produced during May. This total does not include production of rubber sanitary goods, electrotherapy equipment, precious metals or surgical instruments. Following is breakdown of production and distribution of subject materials for the month.

(Unit = Yen)		
<u>Item</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Controlled medicines	65,880,070	71,012,590
Non-controlled medicines	1,705,497,244	1,695,750,244
Patent medicines	513,686,267	442,665,916
Biologics	66,600,889	33,816,212
Dental instruments	21,918,655	21,604,526
Dental materials	12,945,167	13,072,293
Textile sanitary materials	319,228,208	(no report)
Total	¥2,705,756,500	¥2,277,921,781

Production of Textile Sanitary Materials

Production of finished textile sanitary materials during May totaled 775,257 pounds. This quantity was less than that produced during April but was sufficient to meet requirements.

Gauze	96,439 lbs.
Absorbent cotton	637,036 lbs.
Bandage	41,782 lbs.
Total	775,257 lbs.

Biologics Production

Biologics valued at ¥66,600,889 passed assay during May. Manufacturers stocks on hand of BCG, BCG Diluent, Diphtheria Toxoid and Typhoid Vaccine were substantially increased over the previous month. Following is table of total quantities assayed, total passed assay, stocks undergoing national assay, and assayed stocks held at the manufacturers.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Assayed</u>	<u>Passed Assay</u>	<u>Quantity Under Assay</u>	<u>Manufacturers Stocks - 24 June</u>
BCG vaccine (doses)	7,806,700	3,569,500	53,445,400	4,361,000
BCG diluent (doses)	2,670,200	2,568,800	10,359,200	3,376,800
Cholera vaccine (cc)	0	0	534,650	198,250
Diphtheria antitoxin (cc)	80,786	80,786	301,600	119,472
Diphtheria toxoid (cc)	443,560	124,360	9,621,680	907,200
Pertussis vaccine (cc)	110,520	110,520	1,467,412	0
Smallpox vaccine (doses)	979,650	690,650	1,443,000	26,527,460
Tetanus antitoxin (cc)	168,060	150,340	608,500	251,625
Tuberculin (cc)	157,130	157,130	3,160,000	817,008
Typhoid vaccine (cc)	6,978,850	6,477,550	24,316,150	9,091,610
Typhus vaccine (cc)	0	0	1,943,330	742,400

Hexylresorcinol Production

The equivalent of a total of 551,927 adult doses (1 gram) of hexylresorcinol capsules were produced during May. This quantity included 2,357,050 capsules of 0.1 gram hexylresorcinol content and 1,581,110 of 0.2 grams content.

Penicillin Production

The Drug Manufacturing Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported over 648.5 billion units of penicillin passed assay during May. This figure represents the largest single month production on record and is equivalent to 36% of the entire production for CY1949, or 2.2 times total production reported for CY 1948. The following table illustrates production by product for the subject period:

(Unit = 10,000)

<u>Item</u>	<u>May Production</u>
Amorphous penicillin	2,082,105
Crystalline penicillin	5,537,030
Penicillin "G"	5,566,490
Procaine in oil	7,592,250
Procaine "G" in oil	40,708,170
Procaine aqueous inj.	1,780,950
Procaine "G" aqueous inj.	4,441,650
Penicillin ointment	336,927
Penicillin tablets	
Crystalline	292,520
Buffered "G"	1,368,700
Vaginal suppositories	146,220
Total	<u>64,852,992</u>

Total units passed assay - 648,529,920,000

Control Over Precious Metals

Controls over precious metals have been progressively returned to the Japanese Government during the past year. The Precious Metals Control Law (Law No. 123), which was promulgated 1 May 1950, will place full responsibility of licensing and operational responsibility relating to precious metals, with the Japanese Government. Further action is expected which will rescind remaining precious metals memoranda, with the exception of SCAPIN 2070, 1 January 1950, which directs the Japanese Government to secure prior SCAP approval of transactions involving the import or export of bullion precious metals.

Allocation of Critical Materials

The allocation of critical raw materials for the second quarter, JFY 1950, (July-August-September), will be sufficient to meet minimum requirements for medical goods production, rehabilitation of the pharmaceutical industry, and construction, repair and maintenance of Government institutions, national park facilities, hospitals and waterworks.

Biologic Assay

During the period 1 - 15 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	126-E	40,300 doses
		130-A	55,700
		130-B	54,900
		135-B	57,100
		135-C	49,000
		143-A	56,200
		143-B	56,800
		143-C	56,500
		143-E	43,600
		152-A	21,100
		152-C	54,000
		157-A	53,400
		157-B	42,900

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	157-D	50,300 doses
		158-B	37,300
		158-C	44,200
		158-D	43,000
		159-A	44,600
		159-B	44,300
		159-C	44,000
		159-D	44,900
		159-F	45,800
		160-A	48,200
		160-C	33,900
		160-D	40,200
		160-E	41,000
		161-C	53,700
		170-A	49,700
		170-B	49,500
		170-C	55,700
		170-D	59,100
		170-E	47,600
		171-D	54,500
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku	42	9,402 cc
	Osaka Saikin	1	1,500 cc
		2	1,500
		3	1,500
		4	1,500
		5	1,500
Diphtheria Toxoid	Aichi Kessei	40	14,300 cc
		41	11,240
	Chiba Kessei	54	17,220 cc
		56	17,260
		57	16,960
		58	17,260
		62	18,020
		63	18,420
		64	17,460
		69	17,360
		70	17,280
		75	18,120
		76	18,080
		89	18,430
		90	18,060
		91	17,540
		93	17,280
		95	19,680
	Handai Biken	A-1	16,700 cc
		A-3	16,420
		A-4	16,700
		A-5	16,160
		A-7	17,240
		A-8	16,920
		A-11	16,400
		A-12	17,280
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	132	18,440 cc
		133	15,960
		137	18,980
		139	16,360
		140	15,920
		141	15,520
		143	16,000

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturers</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Diphtheria Toxoid	Hokkaido Seiyaku	144	16,000
		146	15,980
		159	15,240
		160	15,460
	Hokuriku Kessei	6	19,460 cc
		7	19,460
	Kagaku Kessei Ryoho	12	18,500 cc
		14	17,840
	Sankyo Co	5	16,500 cc
	Takeda Yakuhin	615	12,240 cc
		617	20,000
	Yashima Kagaku	48	18,380 cc
		49	18,700
		56	18,280
		60	18,320
		61	18,100
		62	17,360
		63	17,840
		64	18,520
		65	18,680
		66	18,520
Pertussis Vaccine	Kagaku Kessei	5	17,340 cc
	Nippon Oyaku	1	1,460 cc
		2	1,600
		3	1,600
		4	1,800
		5	1,760
		206	20,900 cc
		207	19,800
		208	20,300
		209	20,800
		210	20,800
Smallpox Vaccine	Osaka Saikin	1	7,500 doses
		2	7,500
		3	7,500
		4	7,500
		5	7,500
Tetanus Antitoxin	Kagaku Kessei	13	29,640 cc
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	288	19,360 cc
		290	19,360
		291	19,160
		292	18,840
		294	18,440
	Kekkaku Yobokai	113	24,605 cc
		123	28,590
		125	28,095
		127	27,180
		133	25,425
		134	27,550
		135	27,550
		136	26,900
		137	24,500

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Tetanus Antitoxin	Kekkaku Yobokai	139	26,850 cc
		140	24,435
		141	25,220
		142	25,880
		143	26,215
		147	26,355
		148	26,710
		148	26,710 cc
		150	27,815
		152	27,000
Tuberculin O.T.	Kekkaku Yobokai	153	24,745
		154	26,075
		155	26,420
		156	25,545
		157	26,180
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	31	26,935 cc
		32	29,710
		33	23,570
		34	27,100
		35	25,755
Typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine	Aichi Kessei	154	17,750 cc
		194	16,050
	Chiba Kessei	195	36,750 cc
		199	35,100
		208	36,850
		224	35,650
		238	35,300
		239	35,200
		240	35,750
		243	36,250
		250	35,800
		251	35,700
		256	35,850
		257	36,300
		258	36,200
		259	36,150
		268	36,850
		275	35,500
		276	35,850
		277	35,100
		279	36,000
		280	34,350
		281	35,200
		292	32,400
		293	33,800
		294	36,850
		299	36,050
		302	34,750
		303	31,750
		304	34,450
		308	34,150
		310	34,150
		313	34,400
		315	35,500
		316	34,750
		317	35,150
		318	34,400
		319	34,950
		320	35,300
		321	35,600
	Fujisawa Seiyaku	87	27,400 cc
		95	35,350
		98	32,750
		101	32,400
		105	31,400

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine	Fujisawa Seiyaku	110	35,750
		115	35,000
	Hokuriku Kessei	28	19,150 cc
		115	17,450 cc
	Kagaku Kessei	192	36,300
		205	36,800
		242	38,200
		266	38,800
		267	39,250
		268	39,200
		269	39,150
		272	37,450
		273	37,500
		274	37,700
		279	36,550
		289	37,900
		290	39,000
		292	39,150
		293	37,350
		302	39,250
		313	38,750
		314	38,200
		316	37,050
		318	37,350
		320	38,150
		321	39,050
		322	36,450
		330	38,600
		338	36,050
		339	36,950
		344	38,050
		345	37,350
		348	37,950
		351	38,750
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	798	38,700 cc
		820	38,850
		821	38,900
		823	38,850
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	825	39,850
		825	39,850 cc
		827	40,000
		833	39,850
		838	39,550
		861	39,700
		867	39,750
		868	39,250
		870	39,350
		872	38,200
		873	38,050
		876	39,600
		877	39,450
		878	39,450
		879	39,550
		881	39,550
		883	39,500
		886	39,350
		888	39,400
		890	39,600
		891	39,800
		893	39,650
		894		39,750
		896		39,450
		897		39,500
		899		39,750
		900		39,850
		901		39,900
		902		39,100

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para- typhoid vaccine	Kitasato Kenkyujo	904	39,450 cc
		907	39,550
		908	39,700
		909	39,550
		910	39,450
		911	39,650
		920	39,750
		937	39,600
		943	39,650
		947	39,750
		949	39,700
		952	39,450
		959	39,700
		961	39,350
		965	39,300
		967	39,400
		978	39,450
		979	39,650
		981	39,450
		982	39,800
		983	39,800
		988	39,700
		990	39,400
		992	39,350
		993	39,400
		995	39,450
		996	39,550
		997	39,450
		998	39,400
		999	39,400
		1000	39,750
		1001	39,650
		1002	39,350
		1003	39,500
		1004	39,550
		1005	39,700
		1006	39,800
		1007	39,400
		1008	39,350
		1009	39,250
		1011	39,450
		1012	39,350
		1013	39,650
		1015	39,400
		1016	39,300
		1017	39,550
		1018	39,350
		1019	39,750
		1020	39,550
		1023	39,450
		1024	39,750
		1025	39,400
		1026	39,650
		1027	39,500
		1028	39,400
		1030	39,400
		1031	39,400
		1033	39,350
		1034	39,500
		1035	39,800
		1036	39,300
		1037	39,650
		1038	39,800
		1040	39,250
		1043	39,400

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para- typhoid vaccine	Kitasato Kenkyujo	1044	39,350 cc
		1045	39,550
		1046	39,450
		1047	39,650
		1048	39,750
		1050	39,700
		1051	39,550
		1052	39,450
		1053	39,350
		1054	39,650
		1055	39,550
		1056	39,750
		1057	39,550
		1058	39,350
		1059	39,300
		1060	39,400
		1062	39,750
		1065	39,650
		1067	39,350
		1068	39,450
		1069	39,500
		1070	39,300
		1071	39,450
		1072	39,350
		1073	39,550
		1074	39,550
		1077	39,700
		1079	39,800
		1080	39,650
		1081	39,750
		1083	39,700
		1085	39,450
		1086	39,850
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	23	36,850 cc
		24	32,600
		27	36,800
		35	39,850
		38	37,150
	Nitto Seiyaku	82	39,150 cc
		87	37,650
		118	42,900
		117	39,150
		119	46,600
		121	43,300
	Osaka Saikin	122	39,150
		1	1,200 cc
		2	7,500
		3	1,200
		4	7,500
	Sankyo Co	5	1,200
		9	38,600 cc
		17	38,850
	Takeda Yakuhin	18	38,650
		238	16,150 cc
		294	17,400
		295	15,350
		296	16,750
		297	16,750
		298	16,350
		300	17,250
		301	17,450
		303	17,600
		304	17,700
		305	18,050
		306	17,650

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin	307	17,800 cc
		310	17,600
		312	16,750
		313	17,300
		314	17,250
		316	16,800
		317	17,300
		319	17,400
		320	16,000
		322	17,300
		323	18,000
		324	16,750
		325	17,950
		326	17,300
		327	18,550
		328	16,900
		329	17,400
		330	17,450
		331	16,950
		333	17,700
		335	17,200
		336	19,150
		337	18,600
		338	17,450
		339	17,250
		340	17,700
		341	18,450
		342	18,300
		343	18,150
		345	17,050
		346	17,550
		347	18,450
		349	18,400
		351	16,400
		352	15,400
		353	17,800
		354	18,000
		355	18,400
		356	17,250
		357	17,800
		358	17,750
		359	17,850
		360	17,550
		361	17,300
		362	18,350
		364	16,850
		365	18,000
		368	18,350
		369	17,200
		371	18,100
		372	18,150
		373	16,800
		375	17,700
		377	18,100
		378	16,850
		379	17,450
		381	17,900
		383	18,150
		384	17,750
		385	17,450
		387	16,000
		389	16,650
		390	16,500
		391	16,600
		392	16,000

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin	393	16,550 cc
		394	15,500
		395	17,000
		399	16,150
		400	17,350
		402	17,250
		404	16,750
		406	17,050
		409	17,050
		411	14,300
		413	15,700
		415	16,650
		416	15,800
		419	15,350
		422	17,900
		424	18,300
		425	16,350
		426	17,650
		427	17,600
		429	17,700
		430	18,250
		448	16,150
		449	17,150
		457	17,100
		458	17,950
		464	18,000
		467	17,200
		475	18,150
		484	17,450
		487	17,450
		489	16,400
		492	16,600
		497	17,250
		500	16,050
		507	17,600
Typhus Vaccine	Tokyo-to Eisei	63	17,300 cc
		64	16,600
	Toshiba Seibutsu	289	15,700 cc
		318	17,500
		321	16,600
		328	13,700
		329	17,400
		336	13,300
		341	15,600
		343	18,300
		344	17,700
		345	17,600
		347	16,400
		348	14,650
	Handai Biseibutsu	37	16,480 cc
		38	16,600
		42	16,560
		43	15,740
	Kagaku Kessei	173	18,300 cc
		176	19,640
		177	19,280
		178	18,920
		180	18,260
		181	18,120
		183	18,560
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	184	18,020
		104	93,560 cc
		106	64,040
		108	56,500

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL

Enforcement

Narcotic Agents of the Ministry of Welfare in Osaka on 26 June arrested Sai Tai Fu, a Korean, who has been the subject of a search throughout Japan since June 1949. Sai was originally arrested in November 1948 and charged with illegal possession of 2119 grams heroin and 1314 grams crude morphine as well as with operating a clandestine laboratory for the processing of narcotics. Sentenced to two years six months penal servitude in June 1949, Sai appealed the case and jumped bail. He is alleged to have brought more than ¥90,000 worth of streptomycin to Japan on a smuggling boat shortly before his latest arrest.

Four Japanese were arrested in Kinokuni, a seaport on the Japan Sea side of Hyogo prefecture, and charged with the illegal possession and attempted sale of 1909.4 grams heroin which was seized at the time of the arrest, 23 June. One female defendant lives in Kyoto prefecture, two of the men live in Tottori prefecture and the other man lives in Hiroshima.

One Korean and one Japanese were arrested in Osaka 16 June and charged with illegal possession and attempted sale of 350 grams heroin which was seized at the time of the arrest. The source of the heroin is unknown at this time.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Statistical Report - April

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of April. Figures for March 1950 and for April 1949 are for the purpose of comparison.

Persons - Institutional	125,189	135,065	133,412
Persons - Non-Institutional	<u>1,724,679</u>	<u>1,706,796</u>	<u>1,517,821</u>
TOTALS	1,849,868	1,843,861	1,651,233
Assistance - Kind	12,809,003	22,412,587	53,247,114
Assistance - Cash	<u>1,053,808,147</u>	<u>1,178,311,446</u>	<u>660,104,765</u>
TOTALS	¥1,066,617,150	1,200,724,033	713,351,879

Public Assistance

Attached as Inclosure No. 2 is a copy of Ministry of Welfare Directive, Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 35, dated 7 June 1950, clarifying the eligibility of employable persons who are receiving assistance under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law for employment through PESO under the so-called Unemployment Counter Measures Program. The directive also indicates that persons employed under the Unemployment Counter Measures Program, whose income is insufficient to meet need, should be considered eligible for assistance under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law. The Ministry of Labor is issuing written notice of the necessary changes in its directive, Shoku-Hatsu No. 20, dated 9 January 1950, which provided that persons receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law were not eligible for employment through PESO on the Unemployment Counter Measures Program.

Attached as Inclosure No. 3 is a copy of Ministry of Welfare Directive Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 94, dated 23 June 1950, setting forth the standards of assistance by which the several aid programs under the revised Daily Life Security Law are to be computed. The directive is to be applied retroactively effective 1 May 1950 and supercedes Hatsu-Sha No. 49, dated 13 May 1949, Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 183, dated 26 July 1949, and Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 266, dated 28 December 1949.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY

In-service Training School

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, held the Ninth In-service Training School for administrative personnel during the month of June. More than one hundred representatives from the Bureau, prefectural insurance sections, and branch offices attended the school. It was the second school held since the beginning of the Occupation and the ninth since the beginning of Health Insurance in 1927. Courses used to be held irregularly over the past years. After the start of the Occupation the courses were consolidated into an annual short-term school. Those in attendance last year were consolidated into an annual short-term school. Those in attendance last year were all officials. Those attending the school this year were all employees who have exhibited the necessary qualifications for becoming officials.

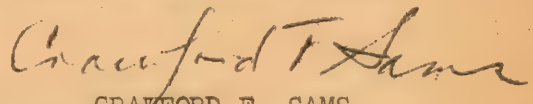
The course presented more than 30 topics involving legislation and administrative matters concerning social security and related subjects. The lectures and studies covered economics, labor, political and national administrative activities with excursions to the Diet, hospitals, and other institutions. Certificates of completion were given to all students with special commendations for those exhibiting meritorious work.

Particular emphasis was given to improving and increasing the informational services which have been traditionally backward but are now recognized as essential in bringing about a better understanding and use of the various social insurance programs. A survey among those attending the course clearly indicated the necessity for improving this service at the local level. However, those responsible at the local level continue to look to the national government for guidance and assistance.

Those attending the In-service Training School were instructed to initiate similar courses at the local level using the recent school as a basis for planning their curriculum over a longer period of time by having short sessions each week.

Regional Conferences

According to reports from the Civil Affairs Regions, increased interest is being shown by the Japanese in holding regional conferences. Such conferences have gained in popularity as they afford an opportunity for the exchange of ideas of immediate concern to those participating. Frequent regional conferences are being encouraged in complementation of those held at the national level.



CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls.

1. Prefectural Report on Public Assistance
2. Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 85 - 7 June 50
3. Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 94 - 23 June 50
4. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 3 June 1950
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 10 June 1950
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 17 June 1950
7. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: April 1950
8. Japanese Hospital Report: May 1950

PREFECTURAL REPORT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
APRIL 1950

Prefecture	Person		Relief Expenses	
	Institution- al	Non-institu- tional	In Kind	Cash
Hokkaido	12,869	56,128	356,188	43,674,668
Aomori	1,900	25,169	100,211	13,387,142
Iwate	1,357	34,097	-	17,501,931
Miyagi	1,181	43,208	90,109	20,042,477
Akita	568	40,269	-	25,455,165
Yamagata	1,159	28,843	60,010	14,136,925
Fukushima	1,355	53,975	79,745	26,424,611
Ibaregi	1,459	38,367	-	17,694,721
Tochigi	940	27,114	77,930	13,645,596
Gumma	2,467	36,568	-	18,962,643
Saitama	1,768	42,266	-	25,652,426
Chiba	1,065	39,192	66,118	21,357,070
Tokyo	17,784	129,260	166,664	114,993,326
Kanagawa	3,382	48,973	301,654	38,767,426
Niigata	4,422	59,080	53,715	30,322,292
Toyama	1,314	25,602	40,760	14,260,327
Ishikawa	1,771	23,074	29,606	13,462,453
Fukui	683	16,564	-	9,646,173
Yamanashi	849	20,751	-	9,462,471
Nagano	4,531	47,450	208,972	30,641,098
Gifu	1,278	32,356	218,304	17,586,002
Shizuoka	2,162	47,318	2,838,494	29,251,022
Aichi	8,538	64,892	-	47,837,138
Miye	1,236	37,696	14,800	21,755,300
Shiga	329	25,095	-	11,961,319
Kyoto	4,431	45,989	6,610,128	30,678,537
Osaka	9,818	52,916	-	45,251,478
Hyogo	4,903	66,296	-	44,943,215
Nara	731	18,656	-	11,290,977
Wakayama	2,441	26,100	-	13,748,241
Tottori	998	16,382	-	8,681,426
Shimane	919	22,592	898	13,243,291
Okayama	3,699	47,152	190,620	27,033,755
Hiroshima	2,802	42,127	77,288	23,115,103
Yamaguchi	2,640	33,563	-	24,257,927
Tokushima	613	27,674	-	12,639,073
Kagawa	1,551	22,290	255,856	9,512,888
Ehime	794	34,810	123,196	19,266,593
Kochi	417	24,377	50,277	13,927,379
Fukuoka	1,755	21,993	106,902	15,205,376
Saga	2,015	17,367	-	10,487,683
Nagasaki	1,361	30,112	15,090	17,863,658
Kumamoto	1,696	36,008	397,068	18,694,276
Oita	2,250	24,781	-	12,854,177
Miyazaki	1,396	26,213	91,970	14,248,926
Kagoshima	1,592	43,974	186,430	18,418,575
<hr/>				
TOTAL	125,189	1,724,679	12,809,003	1,053,244,276

SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 85

7 June 1950

TO : Each Governor of To, Do, Fu or Prefecture

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT : Concerning the Application of the Standard for Selecting Workers under the Unemployment Counter-measures Program to the Recipient in Accordance with the Daily Life Security Law.

With respect to the above-mentioned subject, Shoku-Hatsu No. 20, "Concerning the Standard relating to the Starting of the Unemployment Counter-measures Program", Notification by Chief, Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor, January 9, of this year states that those receiving assistance under DLSL will be expected from the Unemployment Counter-measures Program (UCMP) in their treatment, according to the standard for selecting workers under UCMP. However, conferences with the Ministry of Labor have reasonably concluded that any persons in need, even though they are in employment under UCMP should be taken care of satisfactorily by assistance under DLSL, and, moreover, any DLSL recipients now receiving assistance should also be entitled to any employability under UCMP, in so far as they can satisfy the eligibility for employment under UCMP which is detailed in the above-mentioned instruction. Accordingly, you are requested to be aware of this modification of treatment, so that nothing to be hoped for will be left.

In connection with this Chief, Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor gave an oral instruction to all of the chiefs of the Employment Security Section, Labor Department, of To, Do, Fu or prefecture on the 5th of May, and further it is expected that a formal written notification will be issued in the near future. For your information this will be stated additionally.

Inclosure No. 2

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.94

June 23, 1950

TO : Prefectural Governors

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry
of Welfare.

SUBJECT: Concerning the Standard of Assistance and its Handling under the Daily
Life Security Law.

With respect to the standard of assistance under the Daily Life Security Law, it is expected that the public notice will be made in the near future, but for the time being the said standard of assistance will be handled in accordance with the following and will retroactively be applicable to benefit made after May 1, 1950. Therefore, you are requested to give adequate consideration in its administration.

I. Standard of Assistance

(1) Livelihood Aid

(i) The computation has been made by the use of Separate Table 1, "Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Livelihood Aid Grants (Group 1 and 2)".

(ii) The expenses for transportation shall be limited to the irreducible minimum of expenses necessary for transportation.

(2) Housing Aid

(i) The standard of Housing Aid in the case of benefit in money (excluding repairs and remodelling) shall be as in Separate Table 2 "Table of the Standard Amount of Housing Aid".

(ii) The standard of Housing Aid in the case of repairs or remodelling of house shall be not more 3,000 yen per case.

(3) Educational Aid

(i) The standard of Educational Aid (excluding school lunch expenses) shall be as in Separate Table 3 "Table of the Standard Amount of Educational Aid Grant".

(ii) The school lunch expenses shall be the expenses necessary for receiving school lunch.

(iii) The fare for school attendance shall be the irreducible minimum of expenses necessary for school attendance.

(4) Medical Aid

Medical Aid other than those in accordance with the provisions of Article 52 of the Law shall be administered according to the following:

(i) The expenses for drugs or treatment materials in the case of benefit in money by Medical Aid shall be the irreducible minimum of expenses necessary for the purchase thereof.

(ii) The expenses for ministration shall be within the amount fixed by the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture under an agreement with the

respective associations of ministers.

(iii) The expenses for nursing care shall be within the amount fixed by the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture under an agreement with the nurse association.

(iv) The expenses for transportation shall be the irreducible minimum of expenses necessary for transportation.

(5) Maternity Aid

(i) The standard of Maternity Aid (excluding the expenses for absorbent cotton, gauze and other sanitary materials) shall be as in Separate Table 4 "Table of the Standard of Maternity Aid Grant".

(ii) The expenses for absorbent cotton, gauze and other sanitary materials shall be the irreducible minimum of expenses necessary for the purchase thereof.

(6) Occupational Aid

(i) The standard of Occupational Aid in the case of providing funds, instruments or materials necessary for occupational undertakings or things necessary for engaging in a job shall be within 3,000 yen per case,

(ii) The period for acquirement of skill necessary for occupational undertakings shall be within 6 months, and the standard thereof or shall be as follows:

Less than 1 month	.....within 500 yen
1 month or over and less than 6 months	.....within 1,500 yen
3 months or over and less than 6 months	.....within 3,000 yen

(7) Funeral Aid

The standard of Funeral Aid shall be as in Separate Table "Table of the Standard Amount of Funeral Aid Grant".

(8) Special Standard

When a person receiving assistance has special reasons and it is difficult for him to follow the standard under each item of the preceding paragraph, the mayor of city, town or village shall apply for the establishment of the special standard to the Ministry of Welfare through the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture, detailing concretely his actual conditions.

II. Handling Gist.

With respect to the handling gist of assistance, the handling shall be administered as hitherto in operation, except the cases under each item of the following.

(1) The administration of assistance in three kinds of Livelihood Aid, Housing Aid and Educational Aid shall follow the examples of handling as indicated in the annexed paper.

(2) With respect to the person placed in or entrusted to the institution aiming at Livelihood Aid (the institution for the aged, relief institution, rehabilitation institution and similar institutions other than the protective institution), assistance by Housing Aid shall not be applicable.

(3) In providing benefit in kind of Housing Aid by means of the Lodging Protective Institution, the determination of assistance, the notification and

other handlings shall be made through the procedure & conditions and method in the same handling as in the case of other kinds of assistance.

(4) In providing benefit of Housing Aid for repairs and remodelling of house, the said benefit may be provided with the approval of the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture.

In addition, the benefit referred to above shall be limited to the case in which the house to be repaired or remodelled and the extent of repairs or remodelling are under virtually unavoidable circumstances, that is; they are pertinent to the contents of the minimum living and there is no other means left than the dependence on this to obtain a dwelling.

(5) A total amount of the expenses required for providing benefit as to the repairs or remodelling of house which will be allocated to your prefecture shall be the amount as notified separately. Provided, however, that in case there has arisen the necessity of exceeding the said amount because of virtually unavoidable circumstances, you should not fail to get in advance the approval of this Ministry before administering it.

(6) The offering of the Work Providing Institutions as Occupational Aid shall be in accordance with a notification, Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.51, "On the Clean-up of Work Providing Undertakings", dated April 10, 1950.

Separate Table 1 - (1)

Table for Computing the Standard Amount
of Livelihood Aid Grant

(The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region under similar circumstances)

Group 1

Age	Amount of grant		Expenses annexable according to the recipient's conditions
Less than			Exp. for food rationed to an
0 - 2	440 yen		infant, birth to 1 year
2 and over Less than 5	860		
5"-9"	1,115		
9"-13"	1,200		
	Male	Female	
13"-14"	1,595	1,435	
14"-25"	1,470	1,210	
25"-60"	1,340	1,050	
60 & over	1,205	965	

Group 2

No. of persons in household	Amount of grant
1	285 yen
2	385
3	395
4	475
5	475
The sum to be added for every additional person over 6 persons	15 yen

Type of Institution	Amt. of grant
Institution for the aged and Relief Institution	1,285 yen
Rehabilitation Institution	1,470 yen

Separate Table 1-(2)

Table for Computing the Standard Amount of Livelihood Aid Grant
(other cities and the region under similar circumstances)

Group 1

Age	Amount of grant		Expenses annexable according to the recipient's conditions
Less than 0 - 2	430 yen		Expenses for food rationed to an infant, birth to 1 year
2 and over	805 "		
Less than 5	805 "		
5" - 9"	1,030 "		
9" - 13"	1,115 "		
	Male	Female	
13" - 14"	1,455	1,315	
14" - 25"	1,350	1,125	
25" - 60"	1,235	985	
60 & over	1,110	900	

Group 2

No. of Persons in household	Class of area	First area	Sub- first area	Second area	Sub- 2nd area	Third area	Fourth area	Sub- fourth area	Fifth area
1 person		345	330	305	300	290	275	260	255
2 persons		490	470	430	415	400	375	350	345
3 "		500	480	440	425	410	385	360	355
4 "		630	600	545	530	510	470	445	435
5 "		630	600	545	530	510	470	445	435
The sum to be ad- ded for every ad- ditional person over 5 persons		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Prefecture	Hokkai-	Miyagi	Fuku-	Toyoma	Ibata-	Saita-	Chiba	Tokushima	
	do	Akita	shima	Ishi-	gi	ma	Shizu-	Kagawa	
	Aomori	Yama-	Nii-	kawa	Tochi-	Tokyo	oka	Ehime	
	Iwate	gata	gata	Fukui	gi	Kana-	Miye	Koshi	
		Nagano			Gumma	gawa	Waka-	Fukuoka	
					Yama-	Gifu	yama	Saga	
					nashi	Aichi	Okaya-	Nagasaki	
						Shiga	ma	Kumamoto	
						Kyoto	Hiro-	Oita	
						Osaka	shima	Miyazaki	
						Nara	Yama-	Kagoshima	
						Hyogo	guchi		
						Totto-			
						ri			
						Shimane			

Type of institution	Ant. of grant
Institution for the aged and Relief Institution	1,200 yen
Rehabilitation Institution	1,375 yen

Separate Table 1-(3)

(Towns and villages)

Group 1

Age	Amount of grant		Expenses annexable according to the recipient's conditions
Less than 0 - 2	425 yen		Expenses for food rationed to an infant, birth to 1 year
2 and over Less than 5	765		
5" - 9"	975		
9" - 13"	1,060		
	Male	Female	
13" - 14"	1,360	1,240	
14" - 25"	1,270	1,070	
25" - 60"	1,165	945	
60 & over	1,050	860	

Group 2

Class. of No. of persons in household	First area	Sub-first area	Second area	Sub-second area	Third area	Fourth area	Sub-fourth area	Fifth area
1 person	265	255	230	225	215	200	190	190
2 persons	395	375	340	325	315	290	270	265
3 "	405	385	350	335	325	300	280	275
4 "	520	495	445	430	410	380	355	345
5 "	520	495	445	430	410	380	355	345
The sum to be added for every additional pson. over 6 psons.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Prefecture	Hokkaido	Miyagi	Fuku-shima	Toyama	Ibaragi	Saitama	Chiba	Tokushima
	Aomori	Yamagata	Niigata	Ishikawa	Tochigi	Tokyo	Shizuoka	Kagawa
	Iwate	Nagano		Fukui	Gumma	Kanagawa	Mie	Ehime
					Yamanashi	Gifu	Wakayama	Kochi
						Aichi	Okayama	Fukuoka
						Shiga	Osaka	Saga
						Kyoto	Hiroshima	Nagasaki
						Nara	Yamaguchi	Kumamoto
						Hyogo		Kagoshima
						Tottori		Oita
						Shimane		Miyazaki

Type of Institution	Amount of grant
Institution for the aged and Relief Institution	1,155 yen
Rehabilitation	1,310 yen

Separate Table 2

Table of the Standard Amount of Housing Aid Grant
(excluding the expenses for repairs and remodelling)

	No. of persons	1	2	3	4	5 & over
	Area					
Rent	The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities & the region under similar circumstances	35 yen	35 yen	55 yen	55 yen	70 yen
	Other cities & the region under similar circumstances	30	30	45	45	60
	Towns and villages	25	25	40	40	55

Separate Table 3

Table of the Standard Amount of Educational Aid Grant (yearly amount)

Grade year Items	Primary School						Middle School		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III
Text book	¥85	¥105	¥130	¥195	¥185	¥210	¥315	¥300	¥345
School supplies	450	405	405	750	715	660	2,420	1,390	1,390
Good for school	215	215	215	215	215	215	240	240	240
Attendance									
Total	750	725	785	1,160	1,115	1,085	2,975	1,930	1,975

- Remarks: (1) In providing the grant the amount necessary for that month shall be computed within the scope of the yearly amount mentioned above.
 (2) For children receiving school lunch the monthly expenses actually collected by the school concerned for school lunch program shall be provided.

Separate Table 4

Table of the Standard Amount of Maternity Aid Grant

Area	Standard Amount
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities & the region under similar circumstances	1,000 yen
Other cities and the region under similar circumstances	1,000 yen
Towns and villages	900 yen

Separate Table 5

Table of the Standard Amount of Funeral Aid Grant

Area	Standard Amount
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities & the region under similar circumstances	Adult 2,000 yen
	Child 1,500 yen
Other cities and the region under similar circumstances	Adult 1,900 yen
	Child 1,400 yen
Towns and villages	Adult 1,800 yen
	Child 1,300 yen

Case example 1

No. 15

(Six large cities)

Minimum living Cost		Income	Name of household head	NISHIMURA Chieko	Amt. of grant or kind of benefit in Kind	Remarks
Amount						
Living 4,960 yen		4,960 yen			0 yen	
Housing 55 "		55 "			0 "	
Education 390 "		5 "			385 "	
Total 5,405 Yen		5,020 Yen			385 Yen	

(1) Household composition

Household head Chieko Nishimura (33 years old) Factory worker
 Eldest son Matsuo " (8 " ") Primary School boy

Eldest daughter Takoko Nishimura (5 years old)
 Deceased husband's father Taichi " (63 ") Home-job

(2) Minimum living cost

a. Living expenses 4,960 yen
 b. Housing expenses 55 "
 c. Educational expenses 390 "

(i) School education expenses (3rd grade year of primary school)
 (text-book, school supplies
 & goods for school attendance) 60 yen
 (ii) School lunch expenses200 yen (10 yen X 20(days)
 (iii) Fare for school attendance.....130 yen (= 200 yen
Total 5,405 yen

(3) Income

a. Income from factory work by Chioko.....4,520 yen
 b. Income from home-job by the deceased
 husband's father 500 yen
Total..... 5,020 yen

Case example 2.

No. 216

(Six large cities)			Name of household head	KONO Fumi
Minimum Living Cost		Income	Amt. of grant or kind of benefit in kind	Remarks
	Amount			
Living	5,040 yen	2,000 yen	3,040 yen	
Housing	55 yen	0	55 (or offering of the lodging protective institution)	
Education	735	0	735	
Total	5,830	2,000	3,830	

(1) Household composition

Household head Fumi Kono (38 years old)
 Eldest son (1 year of primary school) Tetsuo " (12 ")
 Eldest daughter(4 years of primary ") Kumiho " (9 ")
 Second son Takashi " (5 ")

(2) Minimum Living Cost

a. Living expenses5,040 yen
 b. Housing expenses 55 "
 c. Educational expense
 School education expenses ...335 yen (1 grade year 245 yen
 School lunch expenses 400 yen (4 grade years 90
Total 5,830 yen 10 yen X 20(days) X
 2(persons)=400 yen

(3) Income

a. Income from home-job by sewing-machine2,000 yen
Total2,000 yen

(Six large cities)		Name of Household Head : YAMAMURA Kiichi		
Minimum living cost		Income	Ant. of grant of kind of benefit in kind	Remarks
	Amount			
Living	2,385 yen	300 yen	2,085 yen	
Housing	30 "	0	35 "	
Education	0	0	0	
Total	2,415 yen	300 yen	2,115 yen	

(1) Household composition

Household head Kiichi Yamamura (73 years old)
 Wife Kiku " (68 ")

(2) Minimum living cost

a. Living expenses 2,385 yen
 b. Housing expenses 35 yen
 Total 2,415 yen

(3) Income

a. Contribution from his daughter 300 yen
 Total... 300 yen

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 3 JUNE 1950

During the twenty-second week, ended 3 June 1950, there were 24,974 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 24,364 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Totals for seven diseases (dysentery, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus, and leprosy) were higher this week than in either last week or the twenty-second week of last year, while four other diseases (epidemic meningitis, pneumonia, influenza, and trachoma) were lower currently. No cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three periods. Totals for 10 diseases currently fell between those reported for the other periods. Schistosomiasis cases were higher this week than last week, filariasis cases lower and no cases of tsutsugamushi disease have been reported this year. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparison with last week are based on corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases increased 3 percent, from 187 last week to 202 currently, and deaths from 9 to 12. This week's case figure was 14 percent below that (234) recorded for the same week of last year and 27 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (277). Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 19 decreases, and the remaining 4 the same number both weeks. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from zero in three instances to 14. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.0 and 17.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.7.

The number of dysentery cases reported this week (619) was slightly higher than last week (602) and deaths increased from 87 to 113. Present cases were over three times those (196) in the same period of last year and over four and a half times the total (135) for the comparable week of 1948. There were increases over last week in 25 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in five. No cases for two weeks or longer have been reported in the remaining two prefectures. Tokyo-to (95) and Gumma (80) together accounted for well over a fourth of all present cases. In the 39 additional prefectures reporting cases, numbers ranged from 1 to 57. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 605 cases and all 113 deaths, amebic dysentery for the remaining 14 cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 39.9 and 12.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 7.3 and 2.3.

There were 132 cases of typhoid fever this week, 7 percent more than last week (123). The number of deaths increased from 8 to 14. Current cases were 12 percent higher than those (118) in the twenty-second week of last year but 40 percent below the corresponding total (221) for 1948. Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 15 decreases, and 5 no change, while no cases have been reported for four weeks or more in two (Ishikawa and Kagawa). The one remaining prefecture (Kagoshima) has reported no cases so far this year. Nine prefectures reported no cases this week, while totals varied from 1 to 9 in the remaining 37. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.5 and 4.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases (45) numbered the same as last week (45) and approximately the same as in the week before (43). There were three deaths currently, five last week, and three the week before. During the twenty-second weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 42 and 58 respectively. There were 16 prefectures that reported decreases from last week, 14 increases, and 3 which did not change. The remaining 13 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The 20 prefectures currently reporting cases had totals of from one to six. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 1.4 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

No cases of smallpox have been reported for nine weeks and no deaths so far this year. Six cases were recorded for the twenty-second week of last year and no cases during the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 3 June 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were six cases of typhus fever reported this week compared with 29 last week. No deaths have been reported for three weeks. In the twenty-second weeks

of 1949 and 1948 there were 4 and 15 cases respectively. Current cases were reported by Fukushima (3), Hiroshima (2), and Osaka (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 2.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases numbered 28 this week compared with 24 last week. There was one death currently and none last week. Present cases were about a fourth of those occurring in the twenty-second weeks of 1949 (113) and 1948 (106). Over half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 12 reported increases, 9 decreases, and the one remaining prefecture the same number both weeks. Nearly 30 percent of this week's cases were in Shiga Prefecture (8), while 15 other prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 0.8 respectively. Current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

No cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported this week or last week, nor were there any cases during the twenty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948. No deaths have been reported so far this year. The cumulative case rate as of 3 June 1950 was less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (283) was 65 percent above last week's total (172). No deaths were reported during either period. Current cases nearly twice the total recorded for the same period of last year (147) and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (77). There were increases over last week in 18 prefectures, decreases in 15, and no change in 4, while 9 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The most outstanding change was in Ibaraki Prefecture with 54 cases this week compared with none last week. Ibaraki, together with Gifu (33), Shizuoka (33), and Nagano (31), accounted for over half of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.2 and 6.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of cases of epidemic meningitis dropped by one-third, from 21 last week to 14 currently, and deaths from 10 to 1. During the twenty-second week of last year there were 21 cases, and during the comparable week of 1948 there were 40. The majority of the prefectures (25) have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were decreases from last week in ten, increases in six, and no change in the remaining five. Current cases were reported by 12 prefectures having one or two each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.4.

Measles cases this week (2,341) were five percent higher than last week (2,222). They were only 24 percent of the total (9,597) for the same week of last year, but 8 percent above that (2,177) in the corresponding 1948 period. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 19 decreases, and two the same number both weeks. The one remaining prefecture (Shimane) reported no cases either week, while Ishikawa Prefecture also reported no cases currently. The largest numeric increase occurred in Hiroshima Prefecture, from 82 to 146 cases, and there was a corresponding decrease in Saitama Prefecture, from 216 to 161. Saitama still remained one of the three leading prefectures in total number of cases. Together with Gifu and Aichi (170 cases each), the three accounted for over a fifth of all cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 150.9 and 95.7 respectively.

The current number of whooping cough cases (2,972) was 13 percent greater than last week's figure (2,633). It was 14 percent greater than that (2,612) recorded for the same period of last year and almost three times the corresponding total (1,060) for 1948. There were increases over last week in 26 prefectures, decreases in 19, and no change in 1. The most outstanding numeric change was an increase in Mie Prefecture from 73 to 146 cases. Toyama (182) and Tokyo-to (169) continued to report the highest number of cases, about one-eighth of the total. Cases in the remaining 44 Prefectures varied from 5 to 148. The current and cumulative case rates 191.6 and 167.1 respectively.

The number of cases of tuberculosis this week (10,316) was four percent higher than last week (9,914) but four percent lower than in the twenty-second week of last year (10,782). It was sixteen percent above the corresponding total (8,870) for 1948. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 21 increases, and one prefecture the same number both weeks. Prefectural case figures

currently ranged from 22 to 1,145. Cases of respiratory tuberculosis (8,915) accounted for 86 percent of this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 665.1 and 537.5 respectively.

Pneumonia cases decreased three percent, from 2,458 last week to 2,388 currently. This week's figure was 28 percent less than that (3,313) recorded for the same period of last year but 19 percent greater than the total (2,015) for the corresponding 1948 period. Approximately two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 15 increases, and one the same number both weeks. The greatest numeric change was an increase in Fukuoka Prefecture from 63 to 128 cases. Saitama (148), Hokkaido (133), and Fukuoka (128) together accounted for 17 percent of all cases. Cases in the remaining 43 prefectures varied from 4 to 121. The current and cumulative case rates were 154.0 and 273.7 respectively.

There were 3 cases of influenza reported currently compared with 31 last week. During the twenty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948 cases numbered 46 and 31 respectively. Over two-thirds (32) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Eight prefectures reported decreases from last week, five increases, and one no change. Seven prefectures reported one or two cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 49.2 respectively.

The number of cases of poliomyelitis reported this week (52) was 18 percent higher than that (44) for last week. In the comparable periods of 1949 and 1948 cases numbered 48 and 11 respectively. Cases increased over last week in 19 prefectures, decreased in 12, and did not change in 2, while 13 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Cases were reported currently by 27 prefectures, from one to nine each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 2.0 respectively.

Tetanus cases increased about 60 percent over last week, from 33 to 53. They were 6 percent over the total for the twenty-second week of last year (50) and about a third above that for the same period of 1948 (40). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 11 decreases, 4 no change, and the remaining 9 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. No current cases were reported by 17 prefectures while numbers ranged from one to four in the remaining 29. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 2.1 respectively.

There was a slight increase in cases of puerperal infection, from 13 to 15. During the twenty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 20 and 15 cases respectively. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, nine reported increases, five decreases, and two the same number both weeks. Current cases were reported by 11 prefectures, one or three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

One case of rabies was reported this week, the same as last week. No cases were reported during the comparable periods of 1949 and 1948. The current case was reported from Tokyo-to. Current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

Leprosy cases numbered 20 currently compared with 11 last week, 17 in the twenty-second week of last year, and 14 in the corresponding 1948 period. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, nine have reported increases and seven decreases. Ten prefectures reported one to five cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 0.8 respectively.

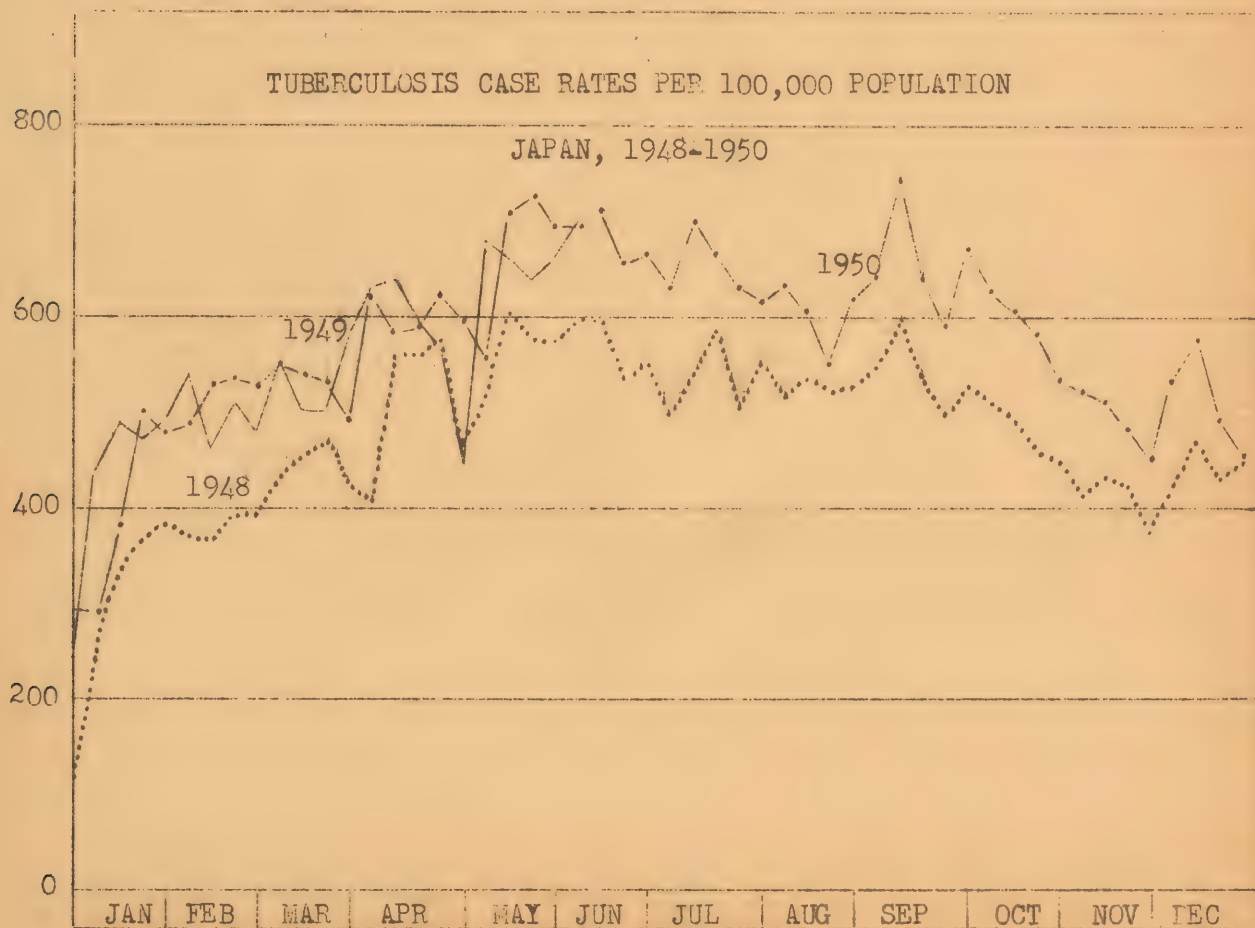
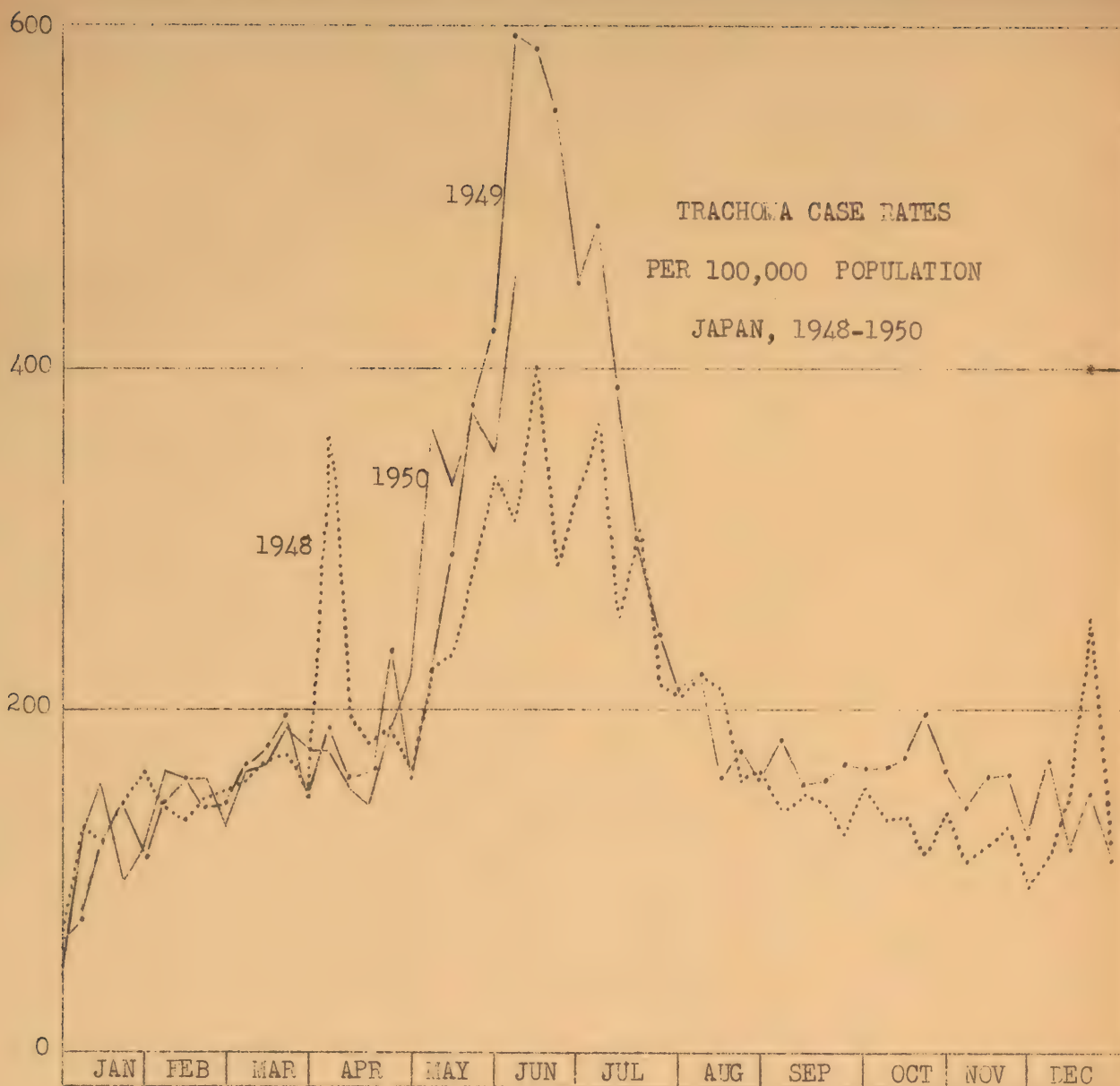
The number of trachoma cases (5,462) decreased 6 percent from last week (5,789). It was 16 percent below the total (6,539) for the twenty-second week of last year but was 6 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (5,148). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 21 decreases, and one no change. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 6 to 538. The current and cumulative case rates were 352.2 and 190.3 respectively.

There were four cases of infectious diarrhea currently compared with none last week and 123 in the twenty-second week of 1949. Data for 1948 are not available. All four cases occurred in Hiroshima Prefecture, the first to be reported from there this year. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

Twelve cases of schistosomiasis were reported this week compared with ten last week. Data are not available for 1949 or 1948. Yamanashi reported 11 of the cases and Hiroshima one. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.5 respectively.

One case of filariasis (in Yamanashi Prefecture) was reported currently compared with two (one each in Kumamoto and Oita) last week. Data are not available for 1949 or 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,467 cases this week compared with 6,072 cases in the previous week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,491 and 55,798 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,651 and 71,143; chancroid 317 and 6,861; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 227. The numbers of cases of gonorrhea and chancroid were higher this week than last week, of syphilis lower, and of lymphogranuloma venereum the same. Last week there were 2,510 cases of syphilis, 3,304 of gonorrhea, 250 of chancroid, and 8 of lymphogranuloma venereum. The numbers of cases of gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum were higher currently than in the twenty-second week of last year, and of syphilis and chancroid lower. At that time syphilis cases numbered 4,359, gonorrhea 3,642, chancroid 429, and lymphogranuloma venereum 7. The current and cumulative case rates for syphilis were 160.6 and 163.5 respectively; gonorrhea, 235.4 and 208.5; chancroid, 20.4 and 20.1; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.7.



REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 3 JUNE 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	1	385	37	11	-	77	10
AOMORI	4	-	137	23	1	1	3	1
IWATE	2	-	155	20	8	1	59	7
MIYAGI	5	-	142	6	6	2	57	11
AKITA	6	1	184	11	6	3	34	14
YAMAGATA	1	-	70	6	19	2	71	16
FUKUSHIMA	0	-	149	17	41	5	128	24
IBARAKI	3	-	79	2	12	7	104	47
TOCHIGI	5	1	89	12	10	2	58	23
GUNMA	1	1	57	3	80	8	285	41
SAITAMA	4	1	147	13	32	14	313	88
CHIBA	2	-	61	10	40	4	149	37
TOKYO	10	-	360	34	95	12	952	135
KANAGAWA	4	1	131	14	34	2	188	21
NIIGATA	10	1	208	10	57	11	581	51
TOYAMA	2	-	79	7	3	-	19	5
ISHIKAWA	4	-	115	13	6	-	95	3
FUKUI	1	-	50	4	1	-	12	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	22	3	4	-	13	3
NAGANO	3	-	99	7	-	-	15	3
GIFU	-	-	47	7	6	4	23	11
SHIZUOKA	2	-	94	7	27	4	209	36
AICHI	2	2	148	10	33	9	136	34
MIE	6	1	75	8	5	-	45	11
SHIGA	1	-	31	2	-	-	7	-
KYOTO	4	-	91	12	6	1	54	11
OSAKA	9	1	224	35	22	3	115	15
HYOGO	5	-	216	19	2	-	79	25
NARA	2	-	52	5	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	35	1	-	-	6	1
TOTTORI	-	-	21	4	1	-	8	4
SHIMANE	1	-	100	7	3	1	14	1
OKAYAMA	2	-	65	6	-	-	11	6
HIROSHIMA	9	1	162	12	5	-	48	13
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	159	11	1	-	9	1
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	63	10	-	-	5	-
KAGAWA	-	-	32	2	2	2	8	6
EHIME	2	-	75	11	3	2	18	8
KOCHI	4	-	43	10	1	-	10	3
FUKUOKA	14	-	446	42	6	1	95	16
SAGA	1	-	103	9	1	-	7	1
NAGASAKI	11	-	224	11	2	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	93	8	11	10	*86	25
OITA	12	-	124	21	1	-	10	5
KIYAZAKI	6	-	203	21	10	-	60	8
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	153	25	4	2	8	4
<hr/>								
TOTAL	202	12	5,798	568	519	113	*4,292	*786
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	13.0	0.8	17.0	1.7	39.9	7.3	12.6	2.3
Previous	12.1	0.6			38.8	5.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	1	52	10	2	-	18	4
AOMORI	5	-	29	2	-	1	10	1
IWATE	4	-	18	2	-	-	9	1
MIYAGI	5	-	48	6	2	-	34	1
AKITA	1	-	9	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	15	1	-	-	6	1
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	41	3	1	-	4	1
IBARAKI	-	-	25	4	-	-	3	2
TOCHIGI	2	-	16	3	-	-	5	-
GUMMA	2	-	29	3	2	-	19	-
SAITAMA	6	-	96	10	-	-	25	3
CHIBA	9	-	46	5	1	-	7	-
TOKYO	9	1	268	41	6	1	96	3
KANAGAWA	6	1	92	7	1	-	15	-
NIIGATA	4	2	54	7	-	-	15	-
TOYAMA	2	-	10	1	-	-	10	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	*8	3	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	3	-	11	2	-	-	2	1
GIFU	6	-	40	5	1	-	13	1
SHIZUOKA	8	-	45	3	3	-	16	-
AICHI	3	1	46	10	2	-	16	-
NIE	4	-	44	11	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	1	-	15	2	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	4	-	55	8	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	8	2	73	9	2	-	11	1
HYOGO	3	1	66	6	-	-	9	-
NARA	3	-	31	3	1	-	*4	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	17	2	3	-	10	-
TOTTORI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	24	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	31	6	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	4	-	66	8	3	-	25	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	2	1	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	1	25	7	6	1	24	3
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	1
EHIME	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1	28	6	1	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	29	1	3	-	13	-
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	16	2	3	-	9	-
OITA	2	1	5	1	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	11	1	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	132	14	*1593	213	45	3	*477	28
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	8.5	0.9	4.7	0.6	2.9	0.2	1.4	0.1
Previous	7.9	0.5			2.9	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	3	-	6	-	835	51
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.4	-	2.4	0.1
Previous	-	-			1.9	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	1	11	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	8	-	26	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	25	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	28	1	289	21	-	-	1	-
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	1.5	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURES	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	-	99	1	-	1	39	13
AOMORI	2	-	20	-	-	-	13	2
IWATE	1	-	27	1	-	-	7	3
MIZAGI	1	-	27	-	1	-	38	10
AKITA	-	-	28	-	-	-	6	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	14	-	1	-	26	5
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	16	-	1	-	12	4
IBARAKI	54	-	64	-	-	-	12	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	1
GUMMA	1	-	66	-	-	-	5	-
SAITAMA	5	-	70	1	-	-	9	3
CHIBA	-	-	23	-	1	-	11	4
TOKYO	16	-	517	2	2	-	88	19
KANAGAWA	9	-	141	-	1	-	22	8
NIIGATA	2	-	18	-	1	-	6	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	1	-	45	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	12	-	54	-	-	-	4	2
NAGANO	31	-	135	1	-	-	10	1
GIFU	33	-	48	-	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	33	-	55	1	1	-	9	2
AICHI	19	-	*136	2	-	-	11	5
MIE	1	-	40	-	-	-	4	1
SHIGA	1	-	53	-	1	-	8	3
KYOTO	3	-	121	-	-	-	9	4
OSAKA	24	-	236	1	-	-	27	7
HYOGO	-	-	55	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	2
TOTTORI	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	*35	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	12	-	47	-	1	-	12	5
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	11	-	-	-	7	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	*24	1	1	-	19	3
SAGA	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	2	-	12	-	2	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	4
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
<hr/>								
TOTAL	283	-	*2,361	12	14	1	487	126
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	18.2	-	6.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4
Previous	11.1	-			1.4	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	84	886	65	1082
AOMORI	56	318	22	562
IWATE	34	579	35	954
MIYAGI	20	309	23	588
AKITA	27	365	37	623
YAMAGATA	8	122	5	292
FUKUSHIMA	30	899	50	1406
IBARAKI	15	240	92	2281
TOCHIGI	47	944	18	632
GUUMA	46	1601	70	1134
SAITAMA	161	3376	140	3276
CHIBA	19	370	25	882
TOKYO	120	1301	169	4420
KANAGAWA	85	766	125	2361
NIIGATA	33	416	57	1327
TOYAMA	5	159	132	2677
ISHIKAWA	-	40	28	625
FUKUI	42	462	40	602
YAMANASHI	24	194	27	687
NAGANO	135	1512	94	1366
GIFU	170	1486	70	600
SHIZUOKA	80	1527	76	2585
AICHI	170	3177	77	1454
MIE	20	220	146	1392
SHIGA	6	161	58	811
KYOTO	2	51	48	1262
OSAKA	14	181	110	1859
HYOGO	63	467	103	1868
NARA	5	35	12	242
WAKAYAMA	6	89	86	1066
TOTTORI	1	6	34	281
SHIMANE	-	15	32	539
OKAYAMA	128	845	72	553
HIROSHIMA	146	1394	59	1737
YAMAGUCHI	5	45	27	546
TOKUSHIMA	111	1353	29	824
KAGAWA	70	1806	25	740
EHIME	121	1566	77	1372
KOCHI	65	1067	43	699
FUKUOKA	53	611	148	2805
SAGA	20	119	38	640
NAGASAKI	33	481	45	1199
KUMAMOTO	19	285	79	1756
OITA	4	33	62	772
MIYAZAKI	7	261	68	1064
KAGOSHIMA	31	521	24	578
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2341	32661	2972	57021
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	150.9	95.7	191.6	167.1
Previous	143.3		189.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	914	15394	133	5071
AOMORI	130	3348	42	1628
IWATE	211	3999	62	2224
MIYAGI	226	4025	52	2078
AKITA	137	2934	30	1477
YAMAGATA	137	2438	35	1376
FUKUSHIMA	195	3331	54	2611
IBARAKI	132	2381	57	2443
TOCHIGI	73	1527	32	2022
GUMMA	164	2840	100	3626
SAITAMA	257	5266	148	6377
CHIBA	232	3316	33	1411
TOKYO	1145	20041	60	3693
KANAGAWA	298	5808	77	2559
NIIGATA	149	3758	65	2853
TOYAMA	215	3821	119	3218
ISHIKAWA	110	2777	13	1014
FUKUI	120	2002	39	1197
YAMANASHI	45	1024	18	948
NAGANO	249	4418	99	4060
GIFU	193	3049	57	1922
SHIZUOKA	181	3547	43	2321
AICHI	566	9061	121	4173
MIIE	168	3311	38	1674
SHIGA	103	1708	25	1270
KYOTO	253	4879	33	1106
OSAKA	530	9382	39	1704
HYOGO	402	6751	36	1994
NARA	22	912	4	522
WAKAYAMA	221	1640	34	875
TOTTORI	168	1287	9	599
SHIMANE	70	1910	14	990
OKAYAMA	205	3848	54	2236
HIROSHIMA	301	5093	70	2493
YAMAGUCHI	158	3047	14	961
TOKUSHIMA	78	1125	40	1030
KAGAWA	78	1548	32	1401
EHIME	157	2459	63	2611
KOCHI	70	1224	34	847
FUKUOKA	492	8158	128	2939
SAGA	95	2020	29	998
NAGASAKI	98	3015	36	1426
KUMAMOTO	117	2575	60	1973
OITA	253	2294	41	977
MIYAZAKI	122	2610	49	1427
KAGOSHIMA	76	2481	17	1034
TOTAL	10,316	183,382	2,388	93,389
RATE				
Current	665.1	537.5	154.0	273.7
Previous	639.2		158.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	816	4	41
AOMORI	-	-	3	5
IWATE	-	-	-	10
MIYAGI	-	4	1	35
AKITA	-	1129	1	5
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	13
IBARAKI	-	49	-	16
TOCHIGI	1	27	-	3
GUMMA	1	395	1	18
SAITAMA	-	282	2	19
CHIBA	-	213	-	2
TOKYO	-	358	9	79
KANAGAWA	-	287	1	15
NIIGATA	-	779	-	8
TOYAMA	-	195	2	9
ISHIKAWA	-	94	1	10
FUKUI	1	567	1	3
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	5
MAGANO	-	173	1	16
GIFU	-	2368	1	6
SHIZUOKA	-	463	-	38
AICHI	-	1294	-	16
MIE	1	629	3	14
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	1	441	-	5
OSAKA	-	395	-	5
HYOGO	-	1380	1	17
NARA	-	433	-	3
WAKAYAMA	2	259	-	1
TOTTORI	-	111	-	6
SHIMANE	-	618	1	3
OKAYAMA	-	425	-	16
HIROSHIMA	-	155	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	1	1
tokushima	-	103	2	10
KAGAWA	-	86	2	6
EHIME	-	149	3	20
KOCHI	-	6	1	7
FUKUOKA	-	697	1	42
SAGA	-	118	1	9
NAGASAKI	-	152	-	4
KUMAMOTO	-	5	-	18
OITA	-	411	5	42
MIYAZAKI	-	69	1	75
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	8	16,776	52	696
<hr/>				
Rate				
Current	0.5	49.2	3.4	2.0
Previous	0.2		2.8	

See footnotes at end of page.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	4	16	-	28
AOMORI	3	9	1	10
IWATE	-	5	-	7
MIYAGI	1	11	-	7
AKITA	1	7	1	23
YAMAGATA	-	5	1	9
FUKUSHIMA	-	14	1	6
IBARAKI	4	41	-	8
TOCHIGI	-	15	-	5
GUMMA	3	33	-	11
SAITAMA	1	21	1	31
CHIBA	2	28	-	2
TOKYO	4	31	-	7
KANAGAWA	-	16	-	2
NIIGATA	2	9	-	6
TOYAMA	-	7	3	25
ISHIKAWA	-	5	-	4
FUKUI	-	2	-	8
YAMANASHI	1	8	-	7
NAGANO	1	20	-	13
GIFU	3	14	-	6
SHIZUOKA	-	21	-	9
AICHI	2	29	1	13
MIE	1	13	-	5
SHIGA	-	7	-	6
KYOTO	-	10	-	6
OSAKA	1	13	3	7
HYOGO	-	10	-	6
NARA	-	10	-	6
WAKAYAMA	2	8	1	1
TOTTORI	-	9	1	5
SHIMANE	-	11	-	5
OKAYAMA	2	17	-	7
HIROSHIMA	1	13	-	11
YAMAGUCHI	-	19	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	12	-	8
KAGAWA	1	9	-	-
EHIME	-	21	-	4
KOCHI	2	18	-	3
FUKUOKA	2	46	-	16
SAGA	1	9	-	3
NAGASAKI	1	9	-	4
KUMAMOTO	1	19	-	11
OITA	1	11	-	2
MIYAZAKI	3	27	1	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	16	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	53	703	15	376
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.1
Previous	2.1		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	6
IWATE	-	-	-	8
MIYAGI	-	-	-	9
AKITA	-	-	2	8
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	3	-	9
GUMMA	-	6	-	30
SAITAMA	-	4	-	1
CHIBA	-	5	-	-
TOKYO	1	3	5	19
KANAGAWA	-	3	1	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	6
NAGANO	-	-	-	2
GIFU	-	-	1	7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	13
AICHI	-	-	3	15
NIE	-	-	-	3
SHIGA	-	-	-	2
KYOTO	-	-	1	7
OSAKA	-	-	-	7
HYOGO	-	-	-	3
NARA	-	-	-	4
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	3
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	7
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	8
KAGAWA	-	-	-	2
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	19
SAGA	-	-	1	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	6
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	8
OITA	-	-	-	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	1	24	20	264
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3
Previous	0.1		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	183	3798	-	*2
AOMORI	29	2338	-	-
IVATE	103	3061	-	-
MIYAGI	103	1864	-	-
AKITA	538	3168	-	-
YAMAGATA	18	1280	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	45	977	-	-
IBARAKI	91	1513	-	-
TOCHIGI	10	980	-	-
GUMMA	238	4259	-	-
SAITAMA	283	2198	-	-
CHIBA	187	1283	-	-
TOKYO	120	2937	-	-
KANAGAWA	424	2424	-	-
NIIGATA	29	680	-	-
TOYAMA	111	634	-	-
ISHIKAWA	35	500	-	-
FUKUI	6	542	-	-
YAMANASHI	33	498	-	-
NAGANO	70	*766	-	-
GIFU	94	635	-	-
SHIZUOKA	162	1450	-	-
AICHI	250	3271	-	18
MIE	98	742	-	-
SEIGA	16	207	-	-
KYOTO	31	515	-	-
OSAKA	230	2835	-	-
HYOGO	302	4063	-	-
NARA	18	488	-	-
WAKAYAMA	78	994	-	-
TOTTORI	25	266	-	-
SHIMANE	18	231	-	-
OKAYAMA	137	1103	-	4
HIROSHIMA	93	2271	4	4
YAMAGUCHI	52	323	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	264	860	-	-
KAGAWA	24	832	-	-
EHIME	211	734	-	-
KOCHI	21	267	-	-
FUKUOKA	153	*2717	-	*
SAGA	17	457	-	-
NAGASAKI	81	1702	-	-
KUMAMOTO	20	770	-	-
OITA	8	192	-	-
MIYAZAKI	40	512	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	363	786	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	5,462	*64,923	4	*28
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	352.2	190.3	0.3	0.1
Previous	373.3		-	

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	11	135	1	3
MAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	33	-	1
SAGA	-	1	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	6
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	5
TOTAL	12	181	1	39
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.6		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 22 Weeks		
	3 June 1950	28 May 1949	29 May 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	202	234	277	5798	7548	8198
Dysentery	619	196	135	4292	1384	1462
Typhoid Fever	132	118	221	1593	1829	2667
Paratyphoid Fever	45	42	58	477	674	883
Smallpox	-	6	-	3	97	14
Typhus Fever	6	4	15	835	82	339
Malaria	28	113	106	289	925	1428
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	283	147	77	2361	2069	1234
Epidemic Meningitis	14	21	40	487	691	1057
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2341	9597	2177	32661	95696	30180
Whooping Cough	2972	2612	1060	57021	33945	17506
Tuberculosis	10316	10782	8870	183382	183924	147362
Pneumonia	2388	3313	2015	93389	81067	79524
Influenza	8	46	31	16776	1617	2112
Poliomyelitis	52	48	11	696	596	168
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	53	50	40	703	792	738
Puerperal Infection	15	20	15	376	435	473
Rabies	1	-	-	24	24	16
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	3	2
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	20	17	14	264	334	288
Trachoma	5462	6539	5148	64923	62465	61878
Infectious Diarrhea	4	123	NA	28	398	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	2	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	12	NA	NA	181	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	39	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	12	25	19	568	794	800
Dysentery	113	47	39	786	365	333
Typhoid Fever	14	11	21	213	241	323
Paratyphoid Fever	3	1	4	28	24	46
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	10	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	51	4	25
Malaria	1	2	-	21	24	12
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	5	-	12	34	17
Epidemic Meningitis	1	6	12	126	175	264
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of page.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	3 Jun 1950	28 May 1949	29 May 1948	for First 22 Weeks		
				1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	13.0	15.1	18.1	17.0	22.1	24.3
Dysentery	39.9	12.6	8.8	12.6	4.1	4.3
Typhoid Fever	8.5	7.6	14.4	4.7	5.4	7.9
Paratyphoid Fever	2.9	2.7	3.8	1.4	2.0	2.6
Smallpox	-	0.4	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.4	0.2	1.0
Malaria	1.8	7.3	6.9	0.8	2.7	4.2
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-
Scarlet Fever	18.2	9.5	5.0	6.9	6.1	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	0.9	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.0	3.1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	150.9	618.8	141.9	95.7	280.5	89.4
Whooping Cough	191.6	168.4	69.1	167.1	99.5	51.9
Tuberculosis	665.1	695.2	578.3	537.5	539.0	436.7
Pneumonia	154.0	213.6	131.4	273.7	237.6	235.7
Influenza	0.5	3.0	2.0	49.2	4.7	6.3
Poliomyelitis	3.4	3.1	0.7	2.0	1.7	0.5
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
Puerperal Infection	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Rabies	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	352.2	421.6	335.6	190.3	183.1	183.4
Infectious Diarrhea	0.3	7.9	NA	0.1	1.2	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.8	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.4
Dysentery	7.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.0
Typhoid Fever	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	106	2983	203	4278
AOMORI	27	668	39	728
IWATE	16	556	16	375
MIYAGI	48	838	41	893
AKITA	30	546	20	320
YAMAGATA	47	786	26	501
FUKUSHIMA	38	793	42	920
IBARAKI	36	643	25	511
TOCHIGI	23	886	22	868
GUMMA	46	779	24	729
SAITAMA	29	1058	99	1020
CHIBA	36	1070	48	972
TOKYO	107	3056	470	6149
KANAGAWA	174	3624	339	3102
NIIGATA	25	976	24	442
TOYAMA	25	719	24	867
ISHIKAWA	19	546	29	713
FUKUI	19	515	22	690
YAMANASHI	22	309	19	221
NAGANO	34	852	47	803
GIFU	24	534	63	1237
SHIZUOKA	40	1255	35	1430
AICHI	128	2222	131	2587
MIE	36	904	36	686
SHIGA	24	461	30	573
KYOTO	83	1609	153	2054
OSAKA	174	4255	92	2622
HYOGO	60	2666	76	2760
NARA	14	457	30	782
WAKAYAMA	49	857	54	1096
TOTTORI	15	501	4	497
SHIMANE	14	255	16	224
OKAYAMA	59	1042	69	1259
HIOSHIMA	101	1714	218	3590
YAMAGUCHI	110	1578	124	2833
TOKUSHIMA	29	374	13	237
KAGAWA	40	498	40	441
EHIME	18	583	21	562
KOCHI	19	512	23	559
FUKUOKA	216	5392	439	8831
SAGA	32	755	38	933
NAGASAKI	84	2450	61	1860
KUMAMOTO	50	879	35	915
OITA	35	687	32	849
MIYAZAKI	56	*554	54	*625
KAGOSHIMA	74	601	130	999
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,491	*55,798	3,651	*71,143
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	160.6	163.5	235.4	208.5
Previous	161.8		213.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	14	313	-	2
AOMORI	1	33	-	-
IWATE	-	17	-	-
MIYAGI	3	49	-	-
AKITA	1	16	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	25	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	47	-	1
IBARAKI	5	75	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	45	-	-
GUMMA	6	69	-	3
SAITAMA	3	70	-	1
CHIBA	6	108	1	1
TOKYO	26	584	1	23
KANAGAWA	33	758	1	18
NIIGATA	-	35	-	3
TOYAMA	3	83	-	1
ISHIKAWA	2	91	-	10
FUKUI	-	42	-	3
YAMANASHI	3	28	-	-
NAGANO	4	30	-	1
GIFU	8	197	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	100	-	4
AICHI	14	196	-	4
MIE	4	91	-	4
SHIGA	4	135	-	2
KYOTO	26	425	-	32
OSAKA	21	568	1	25
HYOGO	7	357	-	16
NARA	6	168	-	2
WAKAYAMA	8	139	1	7
TOTTORI	-	41	-	2
SHIMANE	-	19	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	207	-	3
HIROSHIMA	23	343	-	12
YAMAGUCHI	5	139	1	11
TOKUSHIMA	3	21	-	3
KAGAWA	4	41	-	3
EHIME	-	52	-	3
KOCHI	5	57	-	2
FUKUOKA	34	704	1	12
SAGA	2	40	-	1
NAGASAKI	6	152	-	5
KUMMOTO	-	34	-	-
OITA	4	54	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	16	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	47	1	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	317	6,361	8	227
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	20.4	20.1	0.5	0.7
Previous	16.1		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS 1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for the First 22 Weeks		
	3 Jun 1950	28 May 1949	29 May 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	2491	4389	4956	55798	86191	101169
Gonorrhea	3651	3642	4983	71143	76308	109531
Chancroid	317	429	613	6861	10932	19906
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	8	7	15	227	306	344
<u>RATE</u>						
Syphilis	160.6	281.1	323.1	163.5	252.6	299.8
Gonorrhea	235.4	234.8	324.9	208.5	223.6	324.6
Chancroid	20.4	27.7	40.0	20.1	32.0	59.0
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 10 JUNE 1950

During the twenty-third week, ended 10 June 1950, there were 26,917 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 24,976 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Totals for nine diseases (dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, rabies and infectious diarrhea) were higher this week than in either last week or the twenty-third week of last year, while totals for four other diseases (diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, and leprosy) were lower currently. No cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, or glanders were reported during any of the three periods. This week's totals for nine diseases fell between those reported for the two other periods. Schistosomiasis and filariasis cases were both lower this week than last week, and no cases of tsutsugamushi diseases have been reported this year. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparisons with last week are based upon corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases (177) decreased 13 percent from last week (203). Deaths also decreased, from 12 to 10. The present case figure was 25 percent less than that (235) recorded for the same week of last year and about 30 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (251). Nineteen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, seventeen more cases, and nine the same number in each of the two periods. The one remaining prefecture (Tottori) reported no cases in either week. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from zero in five instances to 13 in two (Akita and Tokyo-to). The current and cumulative case rates were 11.4 and 16.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.6.

The number of dysentery cases this week (691) was 11 percent greater than in the preceding week (620). Deaths increased in about the same proportion, from 113 to 128. Cases this week were approximately three and four times respectively those recorded for the corresponding periods of last year (238) and 1948 (173). There were increases over last week in more than half (25) of the prefectures, decreases in sixteen, and no change in four, while no cases have been reported for four weeks in the remaining one (Tokushima). Two prefectures in the Kanto region, Tokyo-to (115) and Gumma (99), together accounted for about 30 percent of all cases this week, while that region in its entirety accounted for 55 percent of the total. Forty prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 64, and the other four reported having none. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 681 of this week's cases and 126 of the deaths, amebic dysentery the remaining 10 cases and 2 deaths. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 44.6 and 14.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 8.3 and 2.6.

There were 157 cases of typhoid fever this week, nearly 20 percent more than last week (132). Deaths (15) remained approximately the same as in the previous period (14). Cases this week were 15 percent higher than in the same period of last year (137) but 12 percent fewer than in the corresponding 1948 period (178). Decreases from last week occurred in nearly half (21) of the prefectures, increases in sixteen, and no change in five. Three prefectures that have reported no cases for two or more weeks were Yamanashi, Kagawa, and Saga, while Kagoshima prefecture continued to report no cases at all. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from zero in ten instances to 18 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.1 and 4.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased from 45 last week to 51 currently, and the number of deaths (3) did not change. Present cases were 55 percent higher than those (33) in the twenty-third week of last year but nearly 30 percent fewer than in the same period of 1948 (72). About a third (15) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, while ten had decreases, and eight stayed the same. Of the remaining thirteen prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks, four (Tottori, Shimane, Ehime, and Kagoshima) have reported no cases thus far this year. This week's cases occurred in 28 prefectures having from one to eight each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 1.5 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There have been no cases of smallpox reported during the past ten weeks and no deaths thus far this year. Last year at this time there were nine cases and in the

same week of 1948 one case. The cumulative case rate as of 10 June 1950 was less than 0.1.

Typhus fever cases numbered 26 this week. Last week there were six cases and in the twenty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948 two and four cases respectively. One death was reported currently compared with none in the three preceding weeks. Hokkaido accounted for 24 of the present cases and the one death while Osaka Prefecture had the other two cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of malarial cases increased from 28 last week to 33 in the present week. Deaths, however, decreased from one to zero. The present case figure was about a fifth of the totals recorded for the comparable periods of 1949 (172) and 1948 (167). No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in almost half (21) of the prefectures, one of which (Osaka) has as yet reported none this year. There were increases over last week in eleven prefectures and decreases in seven, while cases stayed the same in the remaining seven. This week's cases were distributed among twenty prefectures with from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 0.9 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Present records show no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis for this year and also no deaths. A correction was received this week removing the one case reported from Tokushima Prefecture for the week ending 13 May. There were no cases last year at this time, but one case was recorded for the twenty-third week of 1948.

There were 178 cases of scarlet fever reported this week, 37 percent fewer than in the preceding week (283). No deaths have been reported for three weeks. Present cases were 50 percent higher than those (119) in the same week of last year and almost three times the corresponding 1948 total (62). Prefectural changes from last week were equally divided between increases (15) and decreases (15). Of the sixteen prefectures that did not change, eleven have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Half of all cases this week occurred in the four prefectures of Tokyo (28), Nagano (22), Aichi (21), and Ibaraki (19), all of which are located in central Honshu. The remaining cases ranged from 1 to 14 in each of 24 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.5 and 7.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Nineteen cases of epidemic meningitis and five deaths were reported this week compared with fourteen cases and one death last week. During the twenty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948 cases numbered 24 and 23 respectively. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in more than half (25) of the prefectures, two of which (Nara and Shimane) have reported none so far this year. Eleven prefectures had more cases this week than last week, eight fewer, while the remaining two stayed the same. Thirteen prefectures currently had from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.4.

Measles cases decreased 13 percent, from 2,341 last week to 2,031 currently. They were approximately a fifth of those (9,649) in the twenty-third week of last year and slightly fewer than in the same period of 1948 (2,118). More than half (26) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, fourteen increases, while four stayed the same. The two remaining prefectures, Ishikawa and Shimane, have reported no cases for two and three weeks respectively. The largest numeric changes were all decreases in Hiroshima, Tokushima, and Aichi Prefectures, having from 66 to 51 fewer cases this week than previously. Five prefectures that together accounted for about a third of the total cases this week were Gifu (159), Tokyo (145), Saitama (122), Aichi (119) and Okayama (116). Thirty-seven other prefectures had cases ranging from 2 to 39, while Toyama and Tottori, in addition to Ishikawa and Shimane mentioned previously, reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 131.0 and 97.3 respectively.

There were 3,081 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 2,972 cases last week, an increase of 4 percent. The present figure was slightly greater than that (3,034) recorded for the same week of last year and more than two and three-fourths times the corresponding 1948 number (1,101). The same number of prefectures reported increases over last week as decreases (22), while the two remaining prefectures did not change. Tokyo reported the largest numeric change, an increase

from 169 to 257 cases. There were two decreases of nearly comparable size in Toyama (182 to 103 cases) and Mie (146 to 73). Eighteen percent of this week's total cases were in the three prefectures of Tokyo-to (257), Osaka (149), and Fukuoka (143), and the remaining cases occurred in the other 43 prefectures, ranging from 3 to 119 in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 198.7 and 168.5 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (10,885) was 6 percent greater than in the preceding week (10,316). It was slightly higher than that (10,759) recorded for the twenty-third week of last year and almost 20 percent above the total (9,132) for the same period of 1948. (See attached chart.) The majority (28) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, the remainder (18) decreases. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 39 to 1,241. Of the total tuberculosis cases reported this week, 87 percent (9,447) were designated as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 701.8 and 544.6 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (2,359) decreased slightly from last week (2,388). They were approximately 20 percent below the total (2,983) for the comparable period of last year but nearly a third greater than in the same week of 1948 (1,785). Increases over last week occurred in over half (24) of the prefectures, decreases in twenty, and no change in two. The two largest numeric decreases were in Toyama Prefecture (119 to 54 cases) and Fukuoka Prefecture (128 to 72), while the most nearly comparable increase occurred in Akita (30 to 81). Saitama Prefecture (129 cases) and Hokkaido (116) together accounted for 10 percent of this week's cases, while the 44 other prefectures had cases ranging from 13 to 98. The current and cumulative case rates were 152.1 and 268.4 respectively.

There were the same number of influenza cases reported this week as last week (8). In the twenty-third week of last year there were more than three times as many (28) and in the same period of 1948 (58) over seven times as many. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in more than three-fourths (36) of the prefectures, four of which (Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, and Kagoshima) have reported no cases as yet this year. Prefectures that changed from last week included six with decreases and four with increases. The eight cases this week occurred in four prefectures with one or three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 47.1 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases numbered 62 this week compared with 52 last week. During the twenty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 36 and 15 respectively. Cases decreased from last week in 18 prefectures, increased in 11, and remained the same in 7. The other 10 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Seventeen cases or over a fourth of the total number, were in Osaka Prefecture (which reported no cases last week), while from one to six cases were reported by each of 23 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.0 and 2.1 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases decreased from 53 last week to 47 currently. Last year at this time there were 38 cases, and in the same week of 1948 there were 42. Decreases from last week occurred in eighteen prefectures, increases in fifteen, and no change in four, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining nine. Present cases were distributed among 25 prefectures having from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 2.1 respectively.

There were 16 cases of puerperal infection reported this week, approximately the same number as last week (15). There were also 16 cases last year at this time, and there were 19 cases in the same week of 1948. The majority (27) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, although only one (Kagawa) has reported no cases this year. Cases increased over last week in nine prefectures, decreased in eight, and stayed the same in the remaining two. Eleven prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

Three cases of rabies were reported this week compared with one last week, one in the twenty-third week of last year and none during the same period of 1948. Chiba Prefecture reported two of this week's cases and Gunma Prefecture the other one. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Leprosy cases decreased from 20 last week to 15 currently. There were 25 and 20 cases respectively during the twenty-third weeks of last year and 1948. There have been no cases reported for at least two weeks in about two-thirds (32) of the prefectures, five of which (Ibaraki, Chiba, Niigata, Toyama, and Hiroshima) have reported none thus far this year. Changes from last week included seven prefectures with decreases and four with increases while two others stayed the same. This week's cases occurred in ten prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases increased nearly 30 percent, from 5,462 last week to 7,057 in the present week. This week's figure was 24 percent less than that (9,253) recorded for the same week of last year but almost 50 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (4,751). (See attached chart.) Cases increased over last week in 28 prefectures and decreased in the other 18. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 4 to 993. The current and cumulative case rates were 455.0 and 201.8 respectively.

There were ten cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week. Last week there were four cases and in the twenty-third weeks of last year and 1948 nine and six respectively. Eight of the present cases were in Hokkaido and the other two in Miyazaki Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Eleven cases of schistosomiasis were reported currently, nearly the same number as last week (12). Data for last year and 1948 are not available. All cases this week were in Yamaguchi Prefecture, which has so far accounted for over three-fourths of the total cases recorded this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 0.5 respectively.

No filariasis cases were reported this week whereas there was one case last week. There are no available data for either last year or 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 10 June 1950 was 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,541 cases this week compared with 6,477 last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,629 and 58,421 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,614 and 74,767; chancroid cases, 283 and 7,144; and lymphogranuloma venereum cases, 15 and 242. Total for syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum were both higher this week than last week when they numbered 2,491 and 8 respectively. Gonorrhea cases were lower than last week (3,661) as were also chancroid cases (317 last week). This week's totals were lower than those for the same period of last year for all the venereal diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum. At that time there were 4,514 cases of syphilis, 4,283 cases of gonorrhea, 477 cases of chancroid, and 14 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 10 June 1950 were: syphilis, 169.5 and 163.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 233.0 and 209.6; chancroid, 18.2 and 20.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 1.0 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 10 JUNE 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOURLAIDO	5	1	390	38	20	4	97	14
AOMORI	4	-	141	23	2	-	5	1
IWATE	4	-	159	20	4	2	63	9
MIZAGI	2	-	144	6	6	-	63	11
AKITA	13	-	*196	10	3	1	37	15
YAMAGATA	2	-	72	6	17	2	88	18
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	155	17	25	5	153	29
IBARAKI	3	-	82	2	20	8	124	55
TOCHIGI	5	-	94	12	7	3	65	26
GUMMA	2	-	59	3	99	8	*385	49
SAITAMA	7	-	154	13	37	10	350	98
CHIBA	2	-	63	10	29	8	178	45
TOKYO	13	2	373	36	115	11	1067	146
KANAGAWA	5	-	136	14	49	10	237	31
NIIGATA	6	-	214	10	64	6	645	57
TOYAMA	1	-	80	7	4	1	23	6
ISHIKAWA	4	-	119	13	11	2	106	5
FUKUI	2	-	52	4	-	-	12	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	23	3	4	1	17	4
NAGANO	1	-	100	7	3	-	18	3
GIFU	2	2	49	9	7	3	30	14
SHIZUOKA	2	-	96	7	20	1	229	37
AICHI	7	-	155	10	29	7	165	41
MIE	6	-	81	8	8	3	53	14
SHIGA	-	-	31	2	1	-	8	-
KYOTO	1	-	92	12	8	3	12	14
OSAKA	10	1	234	36	8	-	123	15
HYOGO	7	1	223	20	6	1	85	26
NARA	2	-	54	5	1	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	35	1	5	4	11	5
TOTTORI	-	-	21	4	-	-	8	4
SHIMANE	6	-	106	7	-	-	14	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	65	6	6	3	17	9
HIROSHIMA	3	-	165	12	8	3	56	16
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	163	11	3	1	12	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	65	11	-	-	5	-
KAGAWA	1	-	33	2	1	-	9	6
EHIME	3	-	78	11	2	-	20	8
KOCHI	2	-	45	10	4	3	14	6
FUKUOKA	8	-	454	42	19	4	114	20
SAGA	3	-	106	9	1	1	8	2
NAGASAKI	8	-	232	11	7	-	14	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	97	8	16	6	102	31
OITA	4	2	128	23	2	-	12	5
MIYAZAKI	4	-	*208	21	7	-	67	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	153	25	3	3	11	7
<hr/>								
TOTAL	177	10	5975	*577	691	128	*4984	914
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	11.4	0.6	16.7	1.6	44.6	8.3	14.0	2.6
Previous	13.1	0.8			40.0	7.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report -10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	*58	10	2	1	20	5
AOMORI	2	-	31	2	1	-	11	1
IWATE	3	-	21	2	1	-	10	1
MIYAGI	1	2	49	8	1	-	35	1
AKITA	1	-	10	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	1	15	2	-	-	6	1
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	47	3	1	-	5	1
IBARAKI	3	-	28	4	1	-	4	2
TOCHIGI	2	-	18	3	-	-	5	-
GUMMA	-	-	29	3	2	-	21	-
SAITAMA	2	1	98	11	2	-	27	3
CHIBA	3	-	49	5	-	-	7	-
TOKYO	18	-	266	41	7	-	103	3
KANAGAWA	9	1	101	8	1	-	16	-
NIIGATA	12	1	66	8	3	-	18	-
TOYAMA	1	-	11	1	2	-	12	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	9	3	1	1	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	1	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	2	-	13	2	1	-	3	1
GIFU	5	-	45	5	1	-	14	1
SHIZUOKA	10	-	55	3	2	1	18	1
AICHI	15	-	61	10	-	-	16	-
MIE	6	1	50	12	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	15	2	1	-	3	-
KYOTO	3	-	58	8	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	7	-	80	9	2	-	13	1
HYOGO	8	-	74	6	1	-	10	-
NARA	2	-	33	3	1	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	3	2	20	4	1	-	11	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1	25	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	1	35	7	2	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	4	1	70	9	2	-	27	3
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	10	2	1	-	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	26	7	-	-	24	3
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
EHIME	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	7	1	35	7	-	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	2	1	31	2	8	-	21	-
SAGA	-	-	7	-	1	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	22	1	-	-	11	-
KUMMOTO	1	-	17	2	1	-	10	-
OITA	1	1	6	2	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	*4	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	157	15	*1,749	228	51	3	*527	31
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	10.1	1.0	4.9	0.6	3.3	0.2	1.5	0.1
Previous	1.5	0.9			2.9	0.2		
<hr/>								

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	24	1	*73	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6	-
MIZAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	-	26	1	*870	52
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	7	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	4	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	6	1
IBARAKI	1	-	9	1
TOCHIGI	2	-	5	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	1
SAITAMA	-	-	10	-
CHIBA	1	-	4	-
TOKYO	2	-	26	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-
NIIGATA	1	-	4	-
TOYAMA	1	-	6	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	7	1
FUKUI	2	-	7	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1
GIFU	-	-	8	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	10	-
MIE	-	-	13	-
SHIGA	5	-	*30	1
KYOTO	2	-	10	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	3	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	9	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	8	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-
EHIME	1	-	5	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	26	2
SAGA	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	17	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	10	5
<hr/>				
TOTAL	33	-	*321	21
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.1	-	0.9	0.1
Previous	1.8	0.1		

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	-	110	1	2	2	41	15
AOMORI	-	-	20	-	-	-	13	2
IWATE	1	-	28	1	1	-	8	3
Miyagi	-	-	27	-	-	-	38	10
AKITA	2	-	30	-	1	-	7	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	15	-	2	-	28	5
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	17	-	1	-	13	4
IBARAKI	19	-	83	-	-	-	12	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	1
GUMMA	3	-	69	-	-	-	5	-
SAITAMA	2	-	72	1	-	-	9	3
CHIBA	3	-	26	-	-	-	11	4
TOKYO	28	-	545	2	4	1	92	20
KANAGAWA	10	-	151	-	-	-	22	8
NIIGATA	-	-	18	-	-	-	6	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	1	-	46	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	4	-	58	-	1	-	5	2
NAGANO	22	-	157	1	-	-	10	1
GIFU	6	-	54	-	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	56	1	-	-	9	2
AICHI	21	-	157	2	-	-	11	5
MIE	4	-	44	-	1	-	5	1
SHIGA	2	-	55	-	-	-	8	3
KYOTO	7	-	128	-	1	1	10	5
OSAKA	14	-	250	1	2	-	29	7
HYOGO	6	-	61	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	11	-	-	-	2	2
TOTTORI	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	35	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	47	-	-	1	12	6
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	12	-	-	-	7	3
TOKUGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	26	1	1	-	20	3
SAGI	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	4	-	-	-	6	4
OITA	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	1	-	3	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	178	-	2539	12	19	5	506	131
RATE								
Current	11.5	-	7.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.4
Previous	18.2	-			0.9	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	84	970	70	1152
AOMORI	14	332	23	583
IWATE	34	613	29	983
MIZUMI	15	324	17	605
AKITA	73	438	30	653
YAMAGATA	14	136	30	302
FUKUSHIMA	46	945	46	1452
IBARAKI	23	263	110	2391
TOCHIGI	69	1013	17	649
GUMMA	72	1673	47	1181
SAITAMA	122	3498	118	3394
CHIBA	8	378	25	907
TOKYO	145	1446	257	4677
KANAGAWA	60	826	116	2477
NIIGATA	29	445	57	1384
TOYAMA	-	159	103	2780
ISHIKAWA	-	40	51	676
FUKUI	25	487	17	619
YAMANASHI	22	216	68	755
NAAGANO	86	1598	65	1431
GIFU	159	1645	36	636
SHIZUOKA	52	1579	119	2704
AICHI	119	3296	84	1538
MIE	26	246	73	1465
SHIGA	8	169	55	866
KYOTO	2	53	94	1356
OSAKA	12	193	149	2008
HYOGO	51	518	117	1985
NARA	7	42	3	245
WAKAYAMA	3	92	83	1149
TOTTORI	-	6	43	324
SHIMANE	-	15	46	585
OKAYAMA	116	961	37	590
HIROSHIMA	80	1474	94	1831
YAMAGUCHI	14	59	28	574
TOKUSHIMA	56	1409	33	857
KAGAWA	82	1888	31	771
EHIME	89	1655	95	1467
KOCHI	56	1223	43	742
FUKUOKA	66	677	143	2948
SAGA	13	132	29	669
NAGASAKI	20	501	66	1265
KUMAMOTO	7	292	117	1873
OITA	4	37	57	829
MIYAZAKI	18	279	95	1159
KAGOSHIMA	30	551	37	615
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2031	34692	3081	60102
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	131.0	97.3	198.7	177.5
Previous	140.8		191.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	553	16247	116	5187
AOMORI	177	3525	34	1662
IWATE	192	4191	73	2297
MIYAGI	121	4146	38	2116
AKITA	168	3102	81	1558
YAMAGATA	130	2568	33	1409
FUKUSHIMA	187	3518	77	2688
IBARAKI	201	2582	57	2500
TOCHIGI	111	1638	58	2080
GUMMA	153	2993	84	3710
SAITAMA	327	5593	129	6506
CHIBA	196	3512	23	1434
TOKYO	1241	21282	72	3765
KANAGAWA	347	6155	57	2616
NIIGATA	144	3902	64	2917
TOYAMA	139	3960	54	3272
ISHIKAWA	185	2962	34	1048
FUKUI	78	2080	30	1227
YAMANASHI	52	*1077	24	*971
NAGANO	275	4693	98	4158
GIFU	195	3244	67	1989
SHIZUOKA	278	3825	31	2352
AICHI	641	9702	92	4265
MIE	225	3536	42	1716
SHIGA	82	1790	26	1296
KYOTO	241	5120	33	1139
OSAKA	671	10053	40	1744
HYOGO	410	7161	48	2042
NARA	39	951	17	539
WAKAYAMA	129	1769	28	903
TOTTORI	111	1398	13	612
SHIMANE	124	2034	18	1008
OKAYAMA	227	4075	56	2292
HIROSHIMA	306	5399	74	2567
YAMAGUCHI	132	3179	27	988
TOKUSHIMA	49	1174	19	1049
KAGAWA	93	1641	35	1436
EHIME	158	2617	78	2689
KOCHI	77	1301	32	879
FUKUOKA	463	8621	72	3011
SAGA	136	2156	36	1034
NAGASAKI	215	3230	60	1486
FUJIMOTO	188	2763	88	2061
OITA	133	2427	18	995
MIYAZAKI	139	2749	40	1467
KAGOSHIMA	146	2627	33	1067
TOTAL	10885	*194268	2359	*95747
RATE				
Current	701.8	544.6	152.1	266.4
Previous	665.1		154.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	819	3	44
AOMORI	-	-	3	8
IWATE	-	-	-	10
MIYAGI	-	4	1	36
AKITA	-	1149	-	5
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	13
IBARAKI	-	49	1	17
TOCHIGI	-	27	-	3
GUMMA	-	395	3	21
SAITAMA	1	283	2	21
CHIBA	-	213	-	2
TOKYO	-	358	4	83
KANAGAWA	-	287	1	16
NIIGATA	-	779	3	11
TOYAMA	-	195	-	9
ISHIKAWA	-	94	1	11
FUKUI	-	567	-	3
YAMANASHI	-	263	1	*5
NAGANO	-	173	-	16
GIFU	-	2368	-	6
SHIZUOKA	-	463	2	40
AICHI	-	1294	1	17
MIE	-	629	1	19
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	-	441	2	7
OSAKA	-	395	17	22
HYOGO	-	1380	-	17
NARA	-	433	1	4
WAKAYAMA	-	259	-	1
TOTTORI	-	111	-	6
SHIMANE	-	618	-	3
OKAYAMA	-	425	1	17
HIROSHIMA	-	155	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	103	-	10
KAGAWA	-	86	1	7
EHIME	-	149	2	22
KOCHI	-	6	1	8
FUKUOKA	-	697	6	48
SAGA	-	118	-	9
NAGASAKI	3	155	-	4
KUMAMOTO	-	5	-	18
OITA	-	411	3	45
MIYAZAKI	1	70	1	76
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	8	16784	62	*757
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.5	47.1	4.0	2.1
Previous	0.5		3.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	17	1	29
AOMORI	1	10	1	11
IVATE	-	5	-	7
MIYAGI	-	11	-	7
AKITA	-	7	-	23
YAMAGATA	-	5	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	2	16	-	6
IBARAKI	1	42	-	8
TOCHIGI	5	20	-	5
GUMMA	1	34	-	11
SAITAMA	3	24	2	33
CHIBA	-	28	-	2
TOKYO	-	31	1	8
KANAGAWA	1	17	1	3
NIIGATA	1	10	3	9
TOYAMA	-	7	-	25
ISHIKAWA	1	6	-	4
FUKUI	-	2	-	8
YAMANASHI	2	10	-	7
NAGANO	4	24	-	13
GIFU	-	14	-	6
SHIZUOKA	-	21	3	12
AICHI	2	31	1	14
MIE	-	13	-	5
SHIGA	-	7	1	7
KYOTO	1	11	-	6
OSAKA	2	15	-	7
HYOGO	1	11	-	6
NARA	2	11	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	8	-	1
TOTTORI	-	9	-	5
SHIMANE	2	13	-	5
OKAYAMA	2	19	-	7
HIROSHIMA	-	13	-	11
YAMAGUCHI	-	19	-	3
TOXUSHIMA	-	12	-	8
YAGAWA	2	11	-	-
EHIME	-	21	-	4
KOCHI	-	18	-	3
FUKUOKA	1	47	-	16
SAGA	-	9	1	4
NAGASAKI	1	10	-	4
KUMAMOTO	-	19	-	11
OITA	4	15	1	3
MIYAZAKI	3	30	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	1	17	-	3
TOTAL	47	750	16	392
RATE				
Current	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.1
Previous	3.4		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	6
IWATE	-	-	-	8
MIYAGI	-	-	-	9
AKITA	-	-	-	8
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	3	-	9
GUMMA	1	7	2	32
SAITAMA	-	4	-	1
CHIBA	2	7	-	-
TOKYO	-	3	1	20
KANAGAWA	-	3	-	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	6
NAGANO	-	-	-	2
GIFU	-	-	-	7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	13
AICHI	-	-	1	16
MIE	-	-	-	3
SHIGA	-	-	-	2
KYOTO	-	-	1	8
OSAKA	-	-	-	7
HYOGO	-	-	1	4
NARA	-	-	-	4
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	3
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	8
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	5
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	8
KAGAWA	-	-	-	2
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	23
SAGA	-	-	-	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	6
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	9
OITA	-	-	-	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	3	27	15	279
<hr/>				
Rate				
Current	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8
Previous	0.1		1.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	236	4034	8	10
AOMORI	41	2379	-	-
IWATE	151	3212	-	-
MIYAGI	93	1957	-	-
AKITA	716	3884	-	-
YAMAGATA	12	1292	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	99	1076	-	-
IBARAKI	240	1753	-	-
TOCHIGI	201	1181	-	-
GUMMA	223	4482	-	-
SAITAMA	123	2321	-	-
CHIBA	211	1494	-	-
TOKYO	156	3093	-	-
KANAGAWA	373	2797	-	-
NIIGATA	26	706	-	-
TOYAMA	31	665	-	-
ISHIKAWA	33	533	-	-
FUKUI	24	566	-	-
YAMANASHI	31	529	-	-
NAGANO	78	844	-	-
GIFU	133	768	-	-
SHIZUOKA	202	1652	-	-
AICHI	993	4264	-	18
MIE	29	771	-	-
SHIGA	38	245	-	-
KYOTO	51	566	-	-
OSAKA	334	3169	-	-
HYOGO	487	4550	-	-
NARA	19	507	-	-
WAKAYAMA	73	1067	-	-
TOTTORI	6	272	-	-
SHIMANE	19	250	-	-
OKAYAMA	188	1291	-	4
HIROSHIMA	192	2463	-	4
YAMAGUCHI	9	332	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	81	941	-	-
KAGAWA	11	843	-	-
EHIME	36	770	-	-
KOCHI	12	279	-	-
FUKUOKA	689	3406	-	-
SAGA	34	491	-	-
NAGASAKI	191	1893	-	-
KUMAMOTO	29	799	-	-
OITA	28	220	-	-
MIYAZAKI	71	583	2	2
KAGOSHIMA	4	790	-	-
TOTAL	7,057	71,980	10	38
RATE				
Current	455.0	201.8	0.6	0.1
Previous	352.2		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	11	146	-	3
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTO	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	33	-	1
SAGA	-	1	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	6
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	5
TOTAL	11	192	-	39
RATE				
Current	0.7	0.5	-	0.1
Previous	0.8		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 23 Weeks		
	10 Jun 1950	4 Jun 1949	5 Jun 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	177	235	251	5975	7783	8449
Dysentery	691	238	173	4984	1622	1635
Typhoid Fever	157	137	178	1749	1966	2845
Paratyphoid Fever	51	33	72	527	707	955
Smallpox	-	9	1	3	106	15
Typhus Fever	26	2	4	870	84	343
Malaria	33	172	167	321	1097	1595
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	178	119	62	2539	2188	1296
Epidemic Meningitis	19	24	23	506	715	1080
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2031	9649	2118	34692	105345	32298
Whooping Cough	3081	3034	1101	60102	36979	18607
Tuberculosis	10885	10759	9132	194268	194683	156494
Pneumonia	2359	2983	1785	95747	84050	81309
Influenza	8	28	58	16784	1645	2170
Poliomyelitis	62	36	15	757	632	183
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	47	38	42	750	830	780
Puerperal Infection	16	16	19	392	451	492
Rabies	3	1	-	27	25	16
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	3	2
Glanders	-	-	1	-	-	1
Leprosy	15	25	20	279	359	308
Trachoma	7057	9253	4751	71980	71718	66629
Infectious Diarrhea	10	9	6	38	407	NA
Dengue Fever	-	1	-	-	3	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	11	NA	NA	192	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	39	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	10	22	15	577	816	815
Dysentery	128	70	45	914	435	378
Typhoid Fever	15	15	23	228	256	346
Paratyphoid Fever	3	2	3	31	26	49
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	10	-
Typhus Fever	1	1	-	52	5	25
Malaria	-	1	-	21	25	12
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	12	34	17
Epidemic Meningitis	5	8	9	131	183	273
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 23 Weeks		
	10 Jun 1950	4 Jun 1949	5 Jun 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	11.4	15.2	16.4	16.7	21.8	23.9
Dysentery	44.6	15.3	11.3	14.0	4.5	4.6
Typhoid Fever	10.1	8.8	11.6	4.9	5.5	8.1
Paratyphoid Fever	3.3	2.1	4.7	1.5	2.0	2.7
Smallpox	-	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.0
Malaria	2.1	11.1	10.9	0.9	3.1	4.5
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	0.1	-	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	11.5	7.7	4.0	7.1	6.1	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	131.0	622.1	138.1	97.3	295.3	91.5
Whooping Cough	198.7	195.6	71.8	168.5	103.7	52.7
Tuberculosis	701.8	693.7	595.4	544.6	545.8	443.6
Pneumonia	152.1	192.3	116.4	268.4	235.6	230.5
Influenza	0.5	1.8	3.8	47.1	4.6	6.2
Poliomyelitis	4.0	2.3	1.0	2.1	1.8	0.5
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.2
Puerperal Infection	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Rabies	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	455.0	596.6	309.7	201.8	201.0	188.9
Infectious Diarrhea	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue Fever	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.00
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.7	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.3
Dysentery	8.3	4.5	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.1
Typhoid Fever	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	152	3135	214	4492
AOMORI	23	691	27	755
IWATE	18	574	13	388
MIYAGI	31	869	47	940
AKITA	27	573	10	330
YAMAGATA	30	816	16	517
FUKUSHIMA	42	835	46	966
IBARAKI	56	699	39	550
TOCHIGI	47	933	56	924
GUMMA	51	830	68	797
SAITAMA	57	1115	57	1077
CHIBA	32	1102	43	1015
TOKYO	160	3216	361	6510
KANAGAWA	131	3755	299	8401
NIIGATA	47	1023	38	480
TOYAMA	21	740	29	896
ISHIKAWA	34	580	46	759
FUKUI	27	542	40	730
YAMANASHI	19	328	21	242
NAGANO	48	900	62	865
GIFU	50	584	74	1311
SHIZUOKA	57	1312	75	1505
AICHI	110	2332	121	2703
MIE	42	946	61	747
SHIGA	16	477	29	602
KYOTO	88	1697	104	2158
OSAKA	200	4455	181	2803
HYOGO	148	2314	187	2947
NARA	16	473	36	818
WAKAYAMA	68	925	90	1186
TOTTORI	29	*524	46	543
SHIMANE	11	266	17	241
OKAYAMA	60	1102	44	1303
HIROSHIMA	33	1747	39	3679
YAMAGUCHI	47	1625	115	2948
TOKUSHIMA	30	404	13	250
KAGAWA	5	503	10	451
EHIME	46	629	28	590
KOCHI	20	532	23	582
FUKUOKA	242	5634	424	9255
SAGA	43	798	63	996
NAGASAKI	86	2536	75	1935
KUMAMOTO	40	919	76	*1001
OITA	50	737	60	909
MIYAZAKI	16	570	17	642
KAGOSHIMA	23	624	24	1023
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,629	*58,421	3,614	*74,767
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	169.5	163.8	233.0	209.6
Previous	160.6		236.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	14	327	-	2
AOMORI	1	34	-	-
IWATE	-	17	-	-
MIYAGI	4	53	-	-
AKITA	-	16	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	25	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	49	-	1
IBARAKI	4	79	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	49	-	-
GUMMA	1	70	1	4
SAITAMA	4	74	-	1
CHIBA	1	109	-	1
TOKYO	27	611	1	24
KANAGAWA	26	784	1	19
NIIGATA	1	36	-	3
TOYAMA	2	85	-	1
ISHIKAWA	1	92	-	10
FUKUI	2	44	-	3
YAMANASHI	-	28	-	-
NAGANO	1	31	-	1
GIFU	11	208	-	2
SHIZUOKA	6	106	1	5
AICHI	14	210	2	6
MIE	4	95	-	4
SHIGA	2	137	-	2
KYOTO	23	448	-	32
OSAKA	26	594	2	27
HYOGO	21	378	4	20
NARA	6	174	-	2
WAKAYAMA	7	146	-	7
TOTTORI	2	43	-	2
SHIMANE	1	20	-	-
OKAYAMA	6	213	-	3
HIROSHIMA	5	348	-	12
YAMAGUCHI	5	144	-	11
TOKUSHIMA	-	21	-	3
KAGAWA	-	41	-	3
EHIME	2	54	-	3
KOCHI	2	59	-	2
FUKUOKA	24	728	1	13
SAGA	3	43	-	1
NAGASAKI	7	159	-	5
KUMAMOTO	3	37	-	-
OITA	7	61	2	3
MIYAZAKI	-	16	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	48	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	283	7,144	15	242
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	18.2	20.0	1.0	0.7
Previous	20.4		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR THE FIRST 23 WEEKS		
	1950 10 June	1949 4 June	1948 5 June	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2629	4514	4652	58421	90705	105821
GONORRHEA	3614	4283	4578	74767	80591	114109
CHANCROID	283	477	684	7144	11409	20590
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	15	14	14	242	320	358
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	169.5	291.0	303.3	163.8	254.3	299.9
GONORRHEA	233.0	276.2	298.5	209.6	225.9	323.4
CHANCROID	18.2	30.8	44.6	20.0	32.0	58.4
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 17 JUNE 1950

During the twenty-fourth week, ended 17 June 1950, there were 22,635 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 26,912 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparisons with last week are based upon corrected totals. Totals for seven diseases (dysentery, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, influenza, poliomyelitis, tetanus, and leprosy) were higher this week than in either last week or the twenty-fourth week of last year, while totals for seven other diseases (typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, trachoma, and infectious diarrhea) were lower currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three periods. This week's totals for eight diseases fell between those reported for the other two periods. Schistosomiasis and filariases cases were both higher this week than last week, and no cases of tsutsugamushi disease have been reported yet this year.

The number of diphtheria cases reported this week (194) was 10 percent greater than in the preceding period (177). Deaths also increased, from 10 to 15. The present case figure was 16 percent less than that (230) recorded for the twenty-fourth week of last year and 11 percent less than in the same period of 1948 (217). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while seventeen had fewer. The number of cases did not change in five prefectures, and no cases were reported during either period in the remaining two (Shiga and Okayama). Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in five instances to 12 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.5 and 16.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.6.

Dysentery continued to increase, with 27 percent more cases this week (871) than last week (686). Deaths rose from 128 to 169. Current cases amounted to over three and four times respectively the totals recorded for the same weeks of 1949 (277) and 1948 (206). There were increases over last week in almost two-thirds (29) of the prefectures, decreases in twelve, and no change in four, while no cases were reported during either periods in the remaining one (Tottori). Tokyo-to (126 cases) and Gumma Prefecture (91), both located in the Kanto region, continued to account for a high proportion (one-fourth) of all cases, while that region as a whole again had over half of the total. All cases were bacillary dysentery except for seven which were designated as amebic dysentery, and all deaths were from the former. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery this week were 56.2 and 15.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 10.9 and 2.9.

There were somewhat fewer typhoid fever cases this week (149) than last week (155). There were also fewer deaths (13) than previously (15). The present number of cases was 7 percent below the figure (160) recorded for the same week of last year and 25 percent less than that (198) for the corresponding 1948 period. Increases over last week occurred in almost half (21) of the prefectures, decreases in fifteen, and no change in five, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining five. This week's cases ranged from zero in ten instances to 12 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.6 and 5.1 respectively, and corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 53 last week to 40 currently. Deaths, however, increased from 3 to 4. Last year at this time there were slightly fewer cases (37), but in the same period of 1948 there were almost twice as many (77). Cases decreased from last week in nineteen prefectures, increased in ten, and stayed the same in five. The remaining twelve prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. This week's cases occurred in Tokyo-to (10), Hokkaido (8), and sixteen additional prefectures with from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

There have been no cases of smallpox reported since the first week in April and no deaths thus far this year. Eight cases were recorded for the twenty-fourth week of last year and none in the corresponding 1948 period. The cumulative case rate as of 17 June 1950 was less than 0.1.

One case of typhus fever and no deaths were reported this week, whereas there were 26 cases and one death last week. During the twenty-fourth weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered one and 29 respectively. This week's one case occurred in Nagasaki Prefecture, which had reported only one case previously this year. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.1 and 2.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases (33) and deaths (zero) stayed the same as last week. There were more than three times as many cases during the twenty-fourth week of last year (110) and four times as many in the same period of 1948 (134). Twenty prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Changes from last week included fourteen prefectures with decreases and eight with increases, while four remained the same. Ten of the current cases occurred in Shiga Prefecture and from one to four each in fourteen additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 1.0 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

One case of Japanese "B" encephalitis and one death were reported this week, the first on record for the year. Current reports are based on a clinical diagnosis not yet confirmed by laboratory analysis. There were no cases recorded for the twenty-fourth weeks of either 1949 or 1948. Both the case and death rates this week were in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current case and death rates were both 0.1 and the corresponding cumulative rates both less than 0.1.

There was an increase of about 50 percent in scarlet fever cases, from 178 last week to 268 currently. No deaths have been reported for four weeks. This week's cases were more than two and a half times those (106) in the same week of last year and over five times the corresponding 1948 total (52). Seventeen prefectures reported increases over last week, thirteen decreases, and six no change while the remaining ten (including 8 of the 11 prefectures on Shikoku and Kyushu) have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Saitama Prefecture reported the most outstanding numeric change, an increase from 2 to 86 cases, and accounted for nearly a third of this week's total. Thirty additional prefectures reported cases ranging from one to 24. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.3 and 7.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 26 cases of epidemic meningitis and 12 deaths this week compared with 19 cases and five deaths last week. During the twenty-fourth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 29 and 35 cases respectively. Almost half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases increased over last week in thirteen prefectures, decreased in seven, and stayed the same in the remaining four. Present cases were distributed among eighteen prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 1.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases this week (1,860) was 8 percent less than last week (2,031). It was over 75 percent below the figure for the same week of last year (8,060) and 8 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (2,021). Cases decreased from last week in 26 prefectures and increased in 19. The one remaining prefecture, Shimane, has reported no cases for four weeks. The largest numeric change this week was an increase in Fukui Prefecture, from 25 to 108 cases. There were notable numeric decreases in Gifu Prefecture (from 159 to 100 cases) and Akita Prefecture (73 to 15). Saitama Prefecture reported 159 cases this week and 44 other prefectures from 1 to 110 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 119.9 and 98.2 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased slightly, from 3,081 last week to 3,019 currently. The present figure was somewhat below the number (3,103) for the twenty-fourth week of last year but was well over twice the total (1,312) for the same period of 1948. There were decreases from last week in 24 prefectures and increases in 22. Outstanding numeric decreases occurred in Tokyo-to (from 257 to 138 cases) and Ibaraki Prefecture, (110 to 38), while the largest numeric increase was in Toyama Prefecture (103 to 154). Three prefectures that together accounted for about one-sixth of this week's total cases were Fukuoka (180), Hyogo (163), and Toyama (154). Cases in the remaining 43 prefectures ranged from 6 to 138. The current and cumulative case rates were 194.7 and 169.6 respectively.

There were 10,021 cases of tuberculosis reported this week, 8 percent fewer than the 10,885 cases in the preceding week. The number this week was 9 percent less than in the same period of last year (10,964) but was 10 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (9,136). The majority (29) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week and the remainder (17) increases. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 28 to 1,308. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 87 percent (8,736) of the total tuberculosis cases reported this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 646.1 and 548.8 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases decreased 11 percent, from 2,359 to 2,089. The present figure was 20 percent less than that (2,621) recorded for the same week of last year but 24 percent greater than the total (1,684) for the like period of 1948. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week while 13 had more cases and the remaining two stayed the same. Saitama Prefecture and Hokkaido reported 123 and 114 cases respectively this week, over 10 percent to the total, and the other 44 prefectures from 3 to 88 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 134.7 and 262.8 respectively.

Influenza cases increased from 8 last week to 12 currently. There were 5 cases last year at this time and 55 cases in the twenty-fourth week of 1948. All but nine of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Of these nine, five showed increases over last week and the other four decreases. Five of the current cases were in Aichi Prefecture, and there were one or two cases in each of five other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 49.9 respectively.

There were 72 cases of poliomyelitis this week compared with 62 cases last week, an increase of 16 percent. There were 68 cases recorded for the twenty-fourth week of last year and 13 in the same period of 1948. Nineteen prefectures reported increases this week, 11 decreases, and 3 no change, while the remaining 13 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. This week's case figures ranged from zero in nearly half (22) of the prefectures to 10 in Fukushima Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 2.2 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases rose from 47 last week to 55 in the present period. There were 45 and 43 cases respectively during the twenty-fourth weeks of last year and 1948. Cases increased over last week in sixteen prefectures, decreased in fourteen, and stayed the same in four, while there have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in the remaining twelve. Nine cases were reported in Osaka Prefecture, while 25 additional prefectures reported from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 2.2 respectively.

There was no change from last week in the number of puerperal infection cases reported (16). Seventeen cases were reported last year at this time and 11 in the same week of 1948. About half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week included eleven prefectures with increases and nine with decreases, while no change occurred in the remaining two prefectures. Fourteen prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for this week's total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

Three cases of rabies were reported this week, the same number as last week. There were no cases last year at this time but four during the same period of 1948. Two of the present cases were in Gumma Prefecture and the third case in Kanagawa Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Leprosy cases were somewhat higher this week (18) than in either the preceding week (15) or the twenty-fourth week of last year (15). They were considerably lower, however, than in the same week of 1948 (32). About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Decreases from last week occurred in eight prefectures, increases in seven, and no change in one. Cases this week ranged from one to five in ten prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.8 respectively.

There were 45 percent fewer trachoma cases this week (9,861) than last week (7,057). The present figure was 58 percent less than that (9,112) recorded for the

same week of last year and 38 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (6,217). Cases decreased from last week in approximately two-thirds (30) of the prefectures and increased in the other sixteen. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 2 to 408. The current and cumulative case rates were 248.9 and 203.7 respectively.

Almost the same number of infectious diarrhea cases were reported this week (9) as in the previous week (10). Last year at this time there were 12 cases while in the same week of 1948 the number was 85. Aichi Prefecture reported five of this week's cases, Niigata two, and Okayama and Miyazaki one each. These four prefectures, along with Hokkaido, are the only prefectures to have reported any incidence of this disease thus far this year. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered 13 this week compared with 11 in the preceding period. Data are not available for either last year or 1948. Eight of the cases this week were in Yamanashi Prefecture, three in Hiroshima Prefecture, and one each in Fukuoka and Saga Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.6 respectively.

Four cases of filariasis were reported this week whereas there were no cases last week. Data for 1949 and 1948 are not available. Miyazaki Prefecture reported two cases currently and Yamanashi and Fukuoka Prefectures reported one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,504 cases this week compared with a slightly higher figure (6,541) for last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,531 and 60,936 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,687 and 78,440; chancroid cases, 277 and 7,421 and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 251. Totals were lower this week than last week for all diseases except gonorrhea, and they were all lower than in the same week of last year. Last week there were 2,629 cases of syphilis, 3,614 cases of gonorrhea, 283 cases of chancroid, and 15 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. During the twenty-fourth week of last year syphilis cases numbered 4,223, gonorrhea 3,689, chancroid 388, and lymphogranuloma venereum 19. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 17 June 1950 were: syphilis, 163.2 and 163.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 237.7 and 210.7; chancroid, 17.9 and 19.9; and lymphogranuloma venereum 0.6 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 17 JUNE 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	1	400	39	35	5	*128	19
AOMORI	6	-	147	23	2	2	7	3
IWATE	6	-	165	20	10	-	73	9
MIYAGI	8	-	152	6	14	4	77	15
AKITA	4	-	200	10	10	2	47	17
YAMAGATA	1	-	73	6	13	2	101	20
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	156	17	13	4	166	33
IBARAKI	1	-	83	2	15	7	139	62
TOCHIGI	7	1	101	13	23	3	88	29
GUMMA	-	-	59	3	91	12	476	61
SAITAMA	9	-	163	*12	45	12	395	110
CHIBA	5	-	68	10	58	10	236	55
TOKYO	12	-	385	36	126	17	1193	163
KANAGAWA	7	1	143	15	49	3	286	34
NIIGATA	10	2	224	12	71	21	716	78
TOYAMA	1	-	81	7	2	3	25	9
ISHIKAWA	5	2	124	15	10	2	116	7
FUKUI	1	-	53	4	3	1	15	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	24	3	5	1	22	5
NAGANO	5	-	105	7	12	2	30	5
GIFU	2	-	51	9	14	1	44	15
SHIZUOKA	3	-	99	7	46	7	275	44
AICHI	7	-	162	10	35	9	*195	50
MIE	2	-	83	8	11	4	64	18
SHIGA	-	-	31	2	2	-	10	-
KYOTO	6	-	98	12	9	-	71	14
OSAKA	6	1	240	37	22	3	*144	18
HYOGO	5	2	228	22	5	3	90	29
NARA	-	-	54	5	2	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	36	1	2	2	13	7
TOTTORI	3	-	24	4	-	-	8	4
SHIMANE	3	-	109	7	2	1	16	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	65	6	4	4	21	13
HIROSHIMA	8	-	173	12	14	3	*69	19
YAMAGUCHI	6	1	169	12	-	-	12	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	67	11	2	2	7	2
KAGAWA	2	-	35	2	2	2	11	8
EHIME	2	-	80	11	19	2	39	10
KOCHI	-	-	45	10	4	2	18	8
FUKUOKA	11	1	465	43	30	2	144	22
SAGA	6	1	112	10	4	-	12	2
NAGASAKI	6	-	238	11	-	-	14	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	98	8	11	3	113	34
OITA	5	-	133	23	4	2	16	7
MIYAZAKI	3	2	211	23	7	-	74	8
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	157	25	13	4	24	11
<hr/>								
TOTAL	194	15	6,169	*591	871	169	*5,844	1,083
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	12.5	1.0	16.6	1.6	56.2	10.9	15.7	2.9
Previous	11.4	0.6			44.2	8.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	61	10	8	2	28	7
AOMORI	1	-	32	2	2	-	13	1
IWATE	5	-	26	2	-	-	10	1
MIYAGI	7	1	56	9	1	-	36	1
AKITA	2	-	12	5	1	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	5	-	20	2	1	-	7	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	48	3	1	-	6	1
IBARAKI	-	-	28	4	-	-	4	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	18	3	1	-	6	-
GUMMA	6	-	35	3	2	1	23	1
SAITAMA	5	1	103	12	-	-	27	3
CHIBA	3	-	52	5	1	-	8	-
TOKYO	12	1	298	42	10	-	113	3
KANAGAWA	3	-	104	8	2	-	18	-
NIIGATA	5	-	71	8	1	-	19	-
TOYAMA	2	-	13	1	-	1	12	1
ISHIKAWA	1	1	10	4	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	4	-	13	-	-	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	9	-	22	2	-	-	3	1
GIFU	5	1	50	6	1	-	15	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	56	3	-	-	18	1
AICHI	9	2	70	12	-	-	16	-
MIE	7	1	57	13	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	1	-	16	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	6	-	64	8	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	8	2	88	11	-	-	13	1
HYOGO	9	1	83	7	1	-	11	-
NARA	7	-	40	3	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	*19	4	-	-	*13	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	27	4	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	35	8	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	5	1	75	10	1	-	28	3
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	11	2	-	-	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	28	7	2	-	26	3
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
EHIME	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	-	38	7	-	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	35	2	3	-	24	-
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	22	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	19	2	-	-	10	-
OITA	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	12	1	-	-	4	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	149	13	*1,896	241	40	4	*569	35
RATE								
Current	9.6	0.8	5.1	0.6	2.6	0.3	1.5	0.1
Previous	10.0	1.0			3.4	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	*85	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	-	1	-	*887	52
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	2.4	0.1
Previous	-	-			1.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
PREFECTURE	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	-	28	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	10	-	40	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	28	2	1	1	1	1
SAGA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	33	-	354	21	1	1	1	1
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	2.1	-	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.00
Previous	2.1	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	-	121	1	4	-	45	15
AOMORI	4	-	24	-	1	1	14	3
IWATE	1	-	29	1	-	-	8	3
MIYAGI	5	-	32	-	2	-	40	10
AKITA	-	-	30	-	-	-	7	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	17	-	1	1	29	6
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	17	-	2	1	15	5
IBARAKI	8	-	91	-	-	-	12	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	1
GUMMA	9	-	78	-	1	-	6	-
SAITAMA	86	-	158	1	-	-	*10	3
CHIBA	3	-	29	-	1	-	12	4
TOKYO	20	-	565	2	4	2	96	22
KANAGAWA	1	-	152	-	1	-	23	8
NIIGATA	1	-	19	-	-	1	6	1
TOYAMA	16	-	30	-	1	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	8	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	46	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	2	-	60	-	-	-	5	2
NAGANO	11	-	168	1	-	-	10	1
GIFU	10	-	64	-	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	58	1	1	1	10	3
AICHI	10	-	167	2	-	1	11	6
MIE	4	-	48	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	7	-	62	-	-	-	8	3
KYOTO	12	-	140	-	1	-	11	5
OSAKA	24	-	274	1	-	-	29	7
HYOGO	2	-	63	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	12	-	1	-	3	2
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	2	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	39	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	49	-	-	1	12	7
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	13	-	1	-	8	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	-
KOCHI	1	-	9	-	1	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	31	1	1	2	21	5
SAGA	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	4
OTTA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	1	1	4	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	268	-	2,807	12	26	12	*533	143
RATE								
Current	17.3	-	7.5	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.4
Previous	11.5	-			1.2	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	65	1035	65	1217
AOMORI	48	380	30	613
IVATE	41	654	50	1033
MIYAGI	33	357	52	657
AKITA	15	453	23	676
YAMAGATA	11	147	6	308
FUKUSHIMA	35	980	89	1541
IBARAKI	11	274	38	2429
TOCHIGI	54	1067	29	678
GUMMA	43	1716	50	1231
SAITAMA	159	3657	132	3526
CHIBA	11	389	60	967
TOKYO	110	1556	138	4815
KANAGAWA	68	894	103	2580
NIIGATA	33	478	91	1475
TOYAMA	1	160	154	2934
ISHIKAWA	3	43	73	749
FUKUI	108	595	50	669
YAMANASHI	8	224	20	775
NAGANO	78	1676	76	1507
GIFU	100	1745	38	674
SHIZUOKA	43	1622	95	2799
AICHI	91	3387	64	1602
MIE	9	255	68	1533
SHIGA	3	172	87	953
KYOTO	3	56	64	1420
OSAKA	11	204	135	2143
HYOGO	56	574	163	2148
NARA	3	45	19	*261
WAKAYAMA	15	107	76	1225
TOTTORI	4	10	16	*341
SHIMANE	-	15	22	607
OKAYAMA	98	1059	72	662
HIROSHIMA	109	1583	107	1938
YAMAGUCHI	7	66	27	601
TOKUSHIMA	35	1444	30	887
KAGAWA	34	1922	15	786
EHIME	76	1731	60	1527
KOCHI	41	1164	18	760
FUKUOKA	81	758	180	3128
SAGA	30	162	30	699
NAGASAKI	10	511	76	1341
KUMAMOTO	9	301	104	1977
OITA	14	51	42	871
MIYAZAKI	14	293	62	1221
KAGOSHIMA	29	580	20	635
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,860	36,552	3,019	*63,119
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	119.9	98.2	194.7	169.6
Previous	131.0		198.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	919	17166	114	5301
AOMORI	208	3733	49	1711
IWATE	124	4315	64	2361
MIYAGI	177	4323	64	2180
AKITA	134	3236	40	1598
YAMAGATA	153	2721	47	1456
FUKUSHIMA	181	3699	58	2746
IBARAKI	85	2667	21	2521
TOCHIGI	124	1762	57	2137
GUMMA	137	3130	73	3783
SAITAMA	256	5849	123	6629
CHIBA	89	3601	17	1451
TOKYO	1308	22590	59	3824
KANAGAWA	275	6430	50	2666
NIIGATA	153	4055	58	2975
TOYAMA	162	4122	76	3348
ISHIKAWA	172	3134	50	1098
FUKUI	127	2207	53	1280
YAMANASHI	46	1123	11	982
NAGANO	198	*4901	88	4246
GIFU	127	3371	55	2044
SHIZUOKA	160	3985	41	2393
AICHI	475	10177	63	4328
MIE	131	3667	28	1744
SHIGA	99	1889	35	1331
KYOTO	338	5458	23	1162
OSAKA	752	10805	53	1797
HYOGO	438	7599	44	2086
NARA	48	*969	8	*530
WAKAYAMA	96	1865	23	926
TOTTORI	28	1426	14	626
SHIMANE	105	2139	3	1011
OKAYAMA	221	4296	44	2336
HIROSHIMA	245	5644	84	2651
YAMAGUCHI	120	3299	12	1000
TOKUSHIMA	64	1238	19	1063
KAGAWA	45	1686	14	1450
EHIME	229	2846	84	2773
KOCHI	90	1391	17	896
FUKUOKA	453	9074	87	3098
SAGA	131	2287	22	1056
NAGASAKI	150	3380	20	1506
KUMAMOTO	187	2950	75	2136
OITA	75	2502	18	1013
MIYAZAKI	117	2866	16	1483
KAGOSHIMA	69	2696	15	1082
<hr/>				
TOTAL	10,021	*204,269	2,089	*97,819
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	646.1	548.8	134.7	262.8
Previous	701.8		152.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	820	5	49
AOMORI	-	-	-	8
IWATE	-	-	-	10
MIYAGI	2	6	3	39
AKITA	-	1149	-	5
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	23
IBARAKI	-	*1158	-	17
TOCHIGI	-	27	-	3
GUMMA	1	396	7	28
SAITAMA	-	283	3	24
CHIBA	-	213	-	2
TOKYO	-	358	8	91
KANAGAWA	-	287	2	18
NIIGATA	-	779	-	11
TOYAMA	-	195	1	10
ISHIKAWA	-	94	-	11
FUKUI	-	567	2	5
YAMANASHI	-	263	1	6
NAGANO	-	173	1	17
GIFU	-	2368	-	6
SHIZUOKA	-	463	-	40
AICHI	5	1299	1	18
MIE	-	629	3	18
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	-	*1122	-	7
OSAKA	-	395	-	22
HYOGO	2	1382	-	17
NARA	-	433	4	8
WAKAYAMA	-	259	1	2
TOTTORI	-	111	-	6
SHIMANE	-	618	2	5
OKAYAMA	-	425	3	20
HIROSHIMA	1	156	3	9
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	103	-	10
KAGAWA	-	86	-	7
EHIME	-	149	-	22
KOCHI	-	6	4	12
FUKUOKA	-	697	4	52
SAGA	-	118	-	9
NAGASAKI	-	155	1	5
KUMAMOTO	-	5	1	19
OITA	-	411	1	46
MIYAZAKI	-	70	1	77
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	12	*18,536	72	829
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.8	49.9	4.6	2.2
Previous	0.5		4.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	19	1	30
AOMORI	-	10	-	11
IWATE	-	5	1	8
MIYAGI	1	12	1	8
AKITA	-	7	-	23
YAMAGATA	2	7	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	3	19	1	7
IBARAKI	1	43	-	8
TOCHIGI	3	23	-	5
GUMMA	-	34	1	12
SAITAMA	2	26	-	33
CHIBA	-	28	-	2
TOKYO	4	35	-	8
KANAGAWA	2	19	-	3
NIIGATA	-	10	-	9
TOYAMA	1	8	2	27
ISHIKAWA	2	8	-	4
FUKUI	-	2	1	9
YAMANASHI	-	10	-	7
NAGANO	2	26	-	13
GIFU	-	14	1	7
SHIZUOKA	1	22	1	13
AICHI	4	35	1	15
MIE	1	14	-	5
SHIGA	-	7	-	7
KYOTO	-	11	-	6
OSAKA	9	24	-	7
HYOGO	1	12	2	8
NARA	1	12	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	8	-	1
TOTTORI	-	9	1	6
SHIMANE	-	13	-	5
OKAYAMA	2	21	-	7
HIROSHIMA	-	13	-	11
YAMAGUCHI	-	19	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	12	-	8
KAGAWA	-	11	-	-
EHIME	-	21	-	4
KOCHI	1	19	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	47	1	17
SAGA	2	11	-	4
NAGASAKI	1	11	-	4
KUMAMOTO	1	20	1	12
OITA	2	17	-	3
MIYAZAKI	1	31	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	3	20	-	3
TOTAL	55	805	16	408
RATE				
Current	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.1
Previous	3.0		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	6
IVATE	-	-	-	8
MIYAGI	-	-	3	12
AKITA	-	-	-	8
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	10
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	3	-	9
GUNMA	2	9	1	33
SAITAMA	-	4	-	1
CHIBA	-	7	-	-
TOKYO	-	3	-	20
KANAGAWA	1	4	-	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	6
NAAGANO	-	-	1	3
GIFU	-	-	-	7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	13
AICHI	-	-	2	18
MIE	-	-	-	3
SHIGA	-	-	-	2
KYOTO	-	-	1	9
OSAKA	-	-	-	7
HYOGO	-	-	-	4
NARA	-	-	-	4
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	3
SHIMANE	-	-	1	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	8
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	5
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	8
KAGAWA	-	-	-	2
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	1	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	24
SAGA	-	-	-	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	6
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	9
OITA	-	-	2	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	3	30	18	297
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.8
Previous	0.2		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	298	4332	-	*8
AOMORI	144	2523	-	-
IVATE	117	3329	-	-
MIYAGI	60	2017	-	-
AKITA	273	4157	-	-
YAMAGATA	80	1372	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	38	1114	-	-
IBARAKI	95	1848	-	-
TOCHIGI	61	1242	-	-
GUMMA	66	4548	-	-
SAITAMA	138	2459	-	-
CHIBA	107	1601	-	-
TOKYO	165	3258	-	-
KANAGAWA	408	3205	-	-
NIIGATA	19	725	2	2
TOYAMA	25	690	-	-
ISHIKAWA	19	552	-	-
FUKUI	87	653	-	-
YAMANASHI	42	571	-	-
NAGANO	41	885	-	-
GIFU	65	833	-	-
SHIZUOKA	45	1697	-	-
AICHI	67	4331	5	23
MIE	14	785	-	-
SHIGA	218	463	-	-
KYOTO	50	616	-	-
OSAKA	109	3278	-	-
HYOGO	130	4680	-	-
NARA	23	*500	-	-
WAKAYAMA	43	1110	-	-
TOTTORI	5	*276	-	-
SHIMANE	10	260	-	-
OKAYAMA	50	1341	1	5
HIROSHIMA	149	*2616	-	*-
YAMAGUCHI	17	349	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	58	999	-	-
KAGAWA	33	876	-	-
EHIME	43	813	-	-
KOCHI	13	292	-	-
FUKUOKA	284	3690	-	-
SAGA	17	508	-	-
NAGASAKI	17	1910	-	-
KUMAMOTO	53	852	-	-
OITA	50	270	-	-
MIYAZAKI	13	596	1	3
KAGOSHIMA	2	792	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	3,861	*75,814	9	*41
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	248.9	203.7	0.6	0.1
Previous	455.0		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	8	154	1	4
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	3	12	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	34	1	2
SAGA	1	2	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	6
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	6
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	5
TOTAL	13	205	4	43
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.7		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 24 Weeks		
	17 Jun 1950	11 Jun 1949	12 Jun 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	194	230	217	6169	8013	3666
Dysentery	371	277	206	5344	1899	1841
Typhoid Fever	149	160	198	1396	2126	3043
Paratyphoid Fever	40	37	77	569	744	1032
Smallpox	-	8	-	3	114	15
Typhus Fever	1	1	29	387	85	372
Malaria	33	110	134	354	1207	1729
Japanese "B"	1	-	-	1	1	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	263	106	52	2807	2294	1348
Epidemic Meningitis	26	29	35	533	744	1115
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1860	8060	2021	36552	113405	34319
Whooping Cough	3019	3103	1312	63119	40082	19919
Tuberculosis	10021	10964	9136	204269	205647	165630
Pneumonia	2039	2621	1684	97319	86671	82993
Influenza	12	5	55	13586	1650	2225
Poliomyelitis	72	68	13	829	700	196
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	55	45	43	805	875	323
Puerperal Infection	16	17	11	408	468	503
Rabies	3	-	4	30	25	20
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	3	2
Glanders	-	-	1	-	-	2
Leprosy	18	15	32	297	374	340
Trachoma	3861	9112	6217	75814	80830	72846
Infectious Diarrhea	9	12	85	41	419	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	3	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	13	NA	NA	205	NA	NA
Filariaasis	4	NA	NA	43	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	15	22	16	591	838	331
Dysentery	169	61	54	1083	496	432
Typhoid Fever	13	16	29	241	272	375
Paratyphoid Fever	4	2	4	35	28	53
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	11	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	52	15	26
Malaria	-	-	2	21	25	14
Japanese "B"	1	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	12	34	17
Epidemic Meningitis	12	12	10	143	195	283
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1943, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 24 Weeks		
	17 Jun 1950	11 Jun 1949	12 Jun 1943	1950	1949	1943
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	12.5	14.3	14.1	16.6	21.5	23.5
Dysentery	56.2	17.9	13.4	15.7	5.1	5.0
Typhoid Fever	9.6	10.3	12.9	5.1	5.7	8.3
Paratyphoid Fever	2.6	2.4	5.0	1.5	2.0	2.8
Smallpox	-	0.5	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.4	0.2	1.0
Malaria	2.1	7.1	8.7	1.0	3.2	4.7
Japanese "B"	0.1	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Encephalitis						
Scarlet Fever	17.3	6.3	3.4	7.5	6.2	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	119.9	519.7	131.3	98.2	304.7	93.2
Whooping Cough	194.7	200.1	35.5	169.6	107.7	54.1
Tuberculosis	646.1	706.9	595.6	543.3	552.5	449.9
Pneumonia	134.7	169.0	109.3	262.3	232.8	225.4
Influenza	0.3	0.3	3.6	49.9	4.4	6.0
Poliomyelitis	4.6	4.4	0.3	2.2	1.9	0.5
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
Puerperal Infection	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4
Rabies	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	243.9	537.5	405.3	203.7	217.1	197.9
Infectious Diarrhea	0.6	0.3	5.5	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.3
Dysentery	10.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	1.3	1.2
Typhoid Fever	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B"	0.1	-	-	0.00	-	-
Encephalitis						
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	179	3314	270	4762
AOMORI	36	727	54	309
IWATE	9	533	15	403
MIYAGI	26	395	25	965
AKITA	34	607	14	344
YAMAGATA	34	350	31	548
FUKUSHIMA	47	382	52	1018
IBARAKI	42	741	27	577
TOCHIGI	42	975	44	968
GUMMA	45	875	26	*322
SAITAMA	44	1159	34	1111
CHIBA	27	1129	35	1050
TOKYO	136	3352	227	6737
KANAGAWA	127	3382	439	6340
NIIGATA	36	1059	16	496
TOYAMA	40	730	31	927
ISHIKAWA	25	605	31	790
FUKUI	11	553	24	754
YAMANASHI	9	337	5	247
NAGANO	40	*935	25	*895
GIFU	19	603	43	1359
SHIZUOKA	36	1343	63	1573
AICHI	32	2414	231	2939
MIE	33	979	34	731
SHIGA	16	493	33	640
KYOTO	56	1753	114	2272
OSAKA	167	4622	139	2942
HYOGO	91	2905	126	3073
NARA	40	513	41	359
WAKAYAMA	41	966	63	1254
TOTTORI	24	543	41	534
SHIMANE	7	273	7	243
OKAYAMA	62	1164	47	1350
HIROSHIMA	101	1343	267	3946
YAMAGUCHI	152	177	103	3051
TOKUSHIMA	7	411	9	259
KAGAWA	13	516	10	461
EHIME	53	637	39	629
KOCHI	16	543	23	605
FUKUOKA	302	5936	516	9771
SAGA	27	325	41	1037
NAGASAKI	55	*2530	74	*1991
KUMAMOTO	44	963	60	1061
OITA	33	775	40	949
MIYAZAKI	39	609	49	691
KAGOSHIMA	16	640	29	1052
TOTAL	2,531	*60,936	3,637	*73,440
RATE				
Current	163.2	163.7	237.7	210.7
Previous	169.5		233.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	12	339	-	2
AOMORI	1	35	-	-
IWATE	-	17	-	-
MIYAGI	-	53	-	-
AKITA	-	16	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	25	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	51	-	1
IBARAKI	4	83	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	49	-	-
GUNMA	1	71	-	4
SAITAMA	1	75	1	2
CHIBA	-	109	-	1
TOKYO	24	635	-	24
KANAGAWA	33	817	-	19
NIIGATA	-	36	-	3
TOYAMA	3	88	-	1
ISHIKAWA	2	94	-	10
FUKUI	-	44	-	3
YAMANASHI	-	28	-	-
NAGANO	-	31	-	1
GIFU	6	214	-	2
SHIZUOKA	3	109	-	5
AICHI	12	222	1	7
MIE	3	98	-	4
SHIGA	11	148	2	4
KYOTO	22	470	-	32
OSAKA	19	613	1	28
HYOGO	16	394	-	20
WAKAYAMA	12	186	-	2
TOTTORI	6	152	-	7
SHIMANE	1	44	-	2
OKAYAMA	-	20	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	224	-	3
YAMAGUCHI	26	374	3	15
TOKUSHIMA	1	145	-	11
KAGAWA	-	21	-	3
KAGAWA	1	42	-	3
EHIME	2	56	-	3
KOCHI	2	61	-	2
FUKUOKA	22	750	1	14
SAGA	1	44	-	1
NAGASAKI	5	164	-	5
KUMAMOTO	1	38	-	-
OITA	3	64	-	3
MIYAZAKI	4	20	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	4	52	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	277	7,421	9	251
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	17.9	19.9	0.6	0.7
Previous	18.2		1.0	

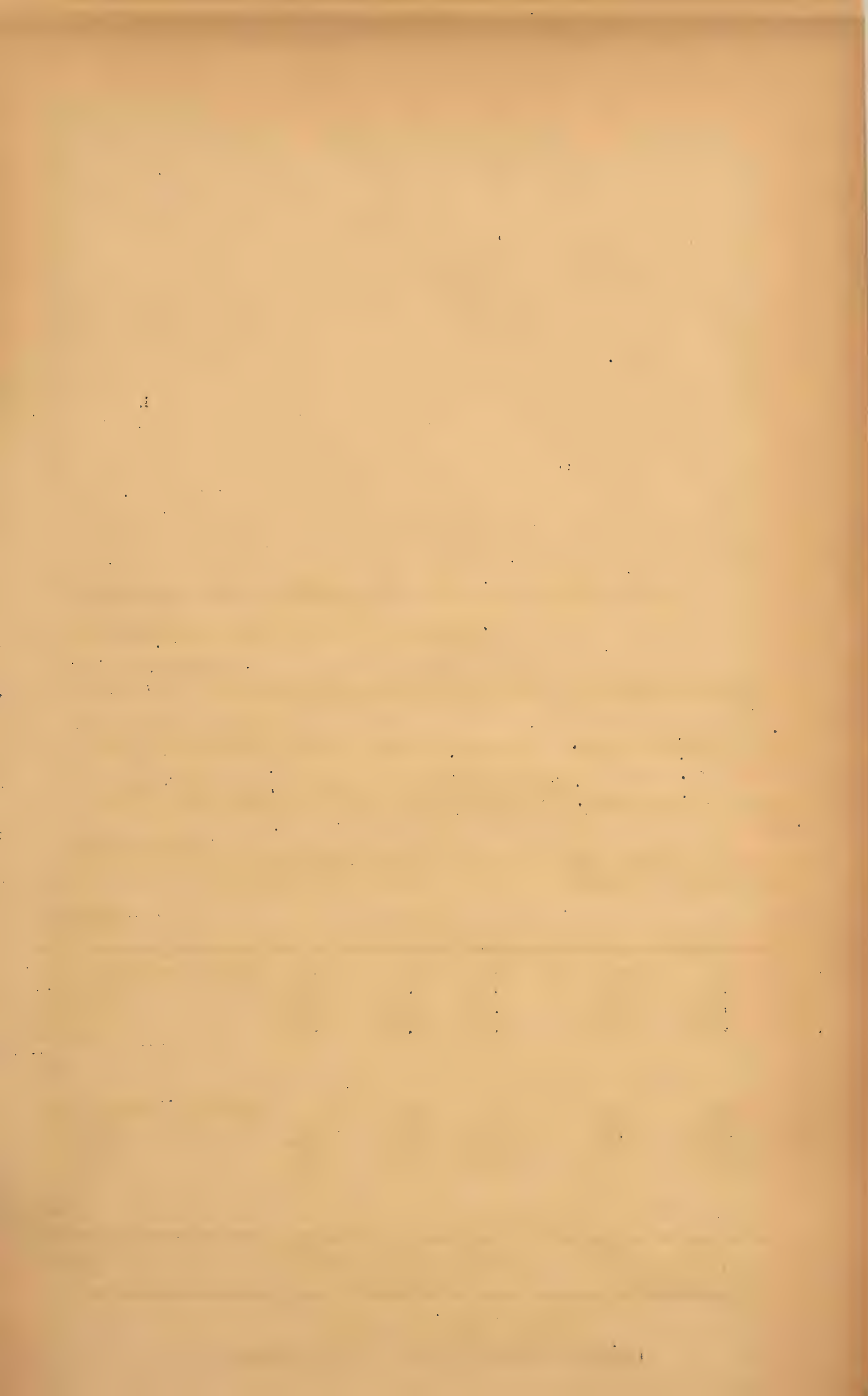
See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL
DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR COMPARABLE
PERIODS 1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for the First 24 Weeks		
	17 Jun 1950	11 Jun 1949	12 Jun 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	2531	4223	4379	60936	94923	110200
Gonorrhea	3687	3639	4350	78440	84280	118459
Chancroid	277	388	590	7421	11797	21180
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	9	19	10	251	339	368
<u>RATE</u>						
Syphilis	163.2	272.3	285.5	163.7	255.0	299.3
Gonorrhea	237.7	237.9	283.6	210.7	226.4	321.8
Chancroid	17.9	25.0	38.5	19.9	31.7	57.5
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN:
APRIL 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of April 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in April 1950.

Live Births: Live births numbered 189,292 currently compared with 217,517 last month. The live birth rate decreased ten percent from 31.2 in March to 28.0 in April. The current rate was 14 percent below that (32.7) in the corresponding month of last year, 16 percent less than the rate (33.4) for April of 1948, but slightly higher than the April median rate (27.6) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (27.3) was four percent less than for all "gun" (28.4). Twenty-nine prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the all Japan rate. Six prefectures had rates more than ten percent above the national average, including Aomori with a rate (43.8) more than 50 percent above the national and Iwate with one (39.4) more than 40 percent above. Eleven prefectures reported rates more than ten percent below. Nara Prefecture reported the lowest rate (21.3), 24 percent below the national average, while three other prefectures (Wakayama, Kochi and Kagawa) had rates more than 20 percent below.

Deaths (all ages): During April there were 71,635 deaths compared with 89,367 in March. The death rate (per 1,000 population) decreased 17 percent from 12.8 to 10.6. The current rate was the lowest recorded for April. It was 15 percent lower than that (12.5) recorded for April of last year, 12 percent less than the corresponding death rate (12.0) in 1948, and 36 percent below the median April rate (16.5) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined was 10.0, eight percent less than the rate for all "gun" (10.9). There were 29 prefectures reporting rates within plus or minus ten percent of the national average, 11 were higher and six lower. Three prefectures, Aomori (14.5), Iwate (14.2) and Akita (13.9) located at the northern end of Honshu, reported rates more than 30 percent above the national average. Aomori and Iwate Prefectures also reported the highest birth rates for April. The lowest death rate (8.8) was reported for the second successive month by Tokyo-to, 17 percent below the national average.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population) for the ten leading causes of death are shown in Table 3. These ten causes accounted for a total of 48,638 deaths or two out of every three deaths in April. Rates were lower than last month for all causes except accidents, poisonings and violence (35.5), appearing on the list for the first time this year, and slightly higher than the rate (34.3) in March. Rates were also lower than in April 1949 for all causes except one, malignant neoplasms, where again the current rate (69.4) was only slightly higher than the corresponding 1949 rate (68.8). The rate for senility in April 1950 (61.8) was about 30 percent below the rates for last month (89.7) and April of last year (87.7), while the current rate for pneumonia (68.9) was 38 percent below last month's rate (111.0) and 27 percent below the corresponding 1949 rate (94.4), and bronchitis (31.0) had nearly the same ratios. Decreases of approximately 20 percent from last month were reported for nephritis and nephrosis (40.7), vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (124.2), and heart diseases (62.6). Lesser decreases were reported for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (59.6) and tuberculosis (166.2), in comparison to last month, although these diseases were 17 and 10 percent respectively below the corresponding 1949 rates.

Infant deaths: There were 11,464 infant deaths in April compared with 16,676 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births each month) decreased more than 20 percent, from 76.7 to 60.6. The current rate was the lowest ever recorded for April. It was 16 percent below the rate for April of last year (72.2), very slightly lower than that (60.9) for the same month of 1948 and 40 percent below the median April rate (101.5) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (51.2) was 22 percent less than for all "gun" (65.3). Twenty prefectural rates were within plus or minus ten percent of the national average, 13 were higher and 13 lower. The rate in Iwate Prefecture (96.0) was nearly 60 percent higher than the national average, while three prefectures (Toyama, 89.1; Aomori, 87.2; and Ishikawa, 86.1) had rates more than 40 percent above, Kanagawa and Tokyo-to reported rates (38.7 and 42.2 respectively) more than 30 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the ten leading causes of infant deaths in April are shown in Table 4. Over 80 percent of all infant deaths, a total of 9,477, was attributed to these causes. Rates were lower than in March for all causes except congenital malformation (2.4) and measles (1.0) which showed slight increases. Rates for seven causes were lower than in April of last year, but increases were reported for whooping cough (from 1.6 to 2.2), congenital malformations (from 2.0 to 2.4), and premature birth (from 5.0 to 8.9). The current death rate for other diseases peculiar to early infancy (2.4) was almost 40 percent below both the rate for last month (3.9) and April of last year (3.8). The current rate for bronchitis (3.4) was about a third below the March rate (5.1) and about a fourth lower than the corresponding 1949 rate (4.5), and that for pneumonia (11.2) was approximately a third and a sixth respectively below rates for last month (16.4) and April of last year (13.3). The current rate for congenital debility (10.1) was well over a fourth below last month's rate (14.0) and about a third below the corresponding rate for last year (15.4). The current rate for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (7.3) was somewhat lower than the March rate (7.8) and a fourth below the April 1949 rate (9.7).

Stillbirths: There were 18,060 stillbirths in April compared with 19,913 last month. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births each month) increased four percent from 91.5 to 95.4. The current rate was 35 percent above the corresponding rate (70.6) last year, nearly 90 percent above the April 1948 rate (50.4) and almost 80 percent above the median April rate (53.3) for the seven-year period 1935-41.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (138.3) was nearly 90 percent greater than the rate for all "gun" (73.6). Twenty prefectures had rates within a range of plus or minus ten percent of the national average, 13 were higher and 13 lower. The rate in Miyazaki Prefecture (139.3) was about 45 percent above the national average, and three prefectures (Kagawa, 133.3; Tottori, 130.7; and Okayama, 125.9) reported rates more than 30 percent above. Hokkaido (73.8), Aomori (72.5) and Akita (72.2), the three northernmost prefectures, reported rates more than 20 percent below the national average.

Marriages: Marriages for April totalled 67,193 compared with 77,263 in March. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased about 10 percent, from 11.1 to 9.9. The marriage rate was currently more than 20 percent below the corresponding rate (12.6) last year and more than 35 percent below the April rate in 1948 (15.7) but was 15 percent above the median April rate (8.6) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate was 9.3 for all "shi" and 10.3 for all "gun". Only eight prefectures reported rates outside a range of ten percent above and below the national average, five were higher and three lower. The highest rate, 12.8 in Fukui Prefecture, was nearly 30 percent above the national average, the lowest rates, 8.2 in the neighboring prefectures of Kyoto and Nara, were 17 percent below.

Divorces: There were 7,157 divorces during April compared with 7,853 last month. The divorce rate has remained the same (1.1) for three months. It was also 1.1 in April 1949 and 1948. The median April rate for the seven-year period 1932-1938 was 0.8.

The divorce rate was higher for all "shi" (1.3) than for all "gun" (0.9). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.7 in Shiga & Yamanashi to 1.5 in Kagawa. more than half (24) of the prefectures had rates lower than the national average, 17 had higher, and the remaining five the same as the national average.

TABLE 2.- 1/LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE
AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, APRIL 1950

Area	Live Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Death Rates	Stillbirth Rates	Marriage Rates	Divorce Rates
ALL JAPAN	28.0	10.6	60.6	95.4	9.9	1.1
All "Shi"	27.3	10.0	51.2	138.3	9.3	1.3
All "Gun"	28.4	10.9	65.3	73.6	10.3	0.9
Aichi	26.2	9.7	51.9	111.4	9.2	0.9
Akita	38.4	13.9	77.1	72.2	9.6	1.3
Aomori	43.8	14.5	87.2	72.5	9.8	1.2
Chiba	26.8	10.9	66.7	76.3	9.9	0.8
Ehime	27.5	10.0	58.6	86.9	9.9	1.3
Fukui	30.8	13.1	82.6	79.4	12.8	1.2
Fukuoka	28.6	10.3	55.2	116.1	10.5	1.3
Fukushima	32.9	12.4	70.8	89.1	11.7	1.0
Gifu	26.9	10.8	65.7	90.3	9.4	0.8
Gumma	25.8	10.0	62.0	114.0	10.6	1.0
Hiroshima	24.7	10.2	52.5	77.0	8.9	1.2
Hokkaido	38.3	11.5	57.5	73.8	10.9	1.0
Hyogo	24.2	9.4	57.7	115.4	9.2	1.0
Ibaraki	28.5	11.0	67.6	101.6	10.4	0.8
Ishikawa	27.5	13.0	86.1	77.4	9.3	1.4
Iwate	39.4	14.2	96.0	89.8	10.3	1.0
Kagawa	22.3	9.9	70.7	133.3	9.1	1.5
Kagoshima	27.4	9.9	49.4	78.9	9.9	1.1
Kanagawa	26.6	8.9	38.7	80.9	9.7	0.9
Kochi	21.8	10.3	60.4	94.4	9.6	1.4
Kumamoto	26.8	10.1	52.9	98.7	10.6	1.2
Kyoto	22.8	9.4	63.7	115.1	8.2	1.1
Mie	23.4	10.0	73.4	102.8	9.8	1.0
Miyagi	32.3	11.5	61.9	92.5	10.4	0.9
Miyazaki	27.4	10.6	64.7	139.3	9.8	1.0
Nagano	23.9	10.5	51.1	118.5	10.4	0.8
Nagasaki	30.4	11.4	61.4	89.9	11.0	1.4
Nara	21.3	9.7	60.3	91.1	8.2	1.0
Niigata	30.4	13.1	63.4	95.8	11.0	1.0
Oita	27.1	11.8	68.2	101.2	10.3	1.1
Okayama	23.0	10.1	63.4	125.9	9.2	1.2
Osaka	25.5	9.3	57.2	121.5	8.8	1.3
Saga	27.8	10.7	64.7	79.4	10.8	1.0
Saitama	26.2	10.8	64.7	91.7	9.7	0.8
Shiga	25.1	10.1	54.2	92.7	10.8	0.7
Shimane	29.5	11.7	53.9	89.5	9.0	1.0
Shizuoka	28.6	9.0	50.0	88.3	10.4	0.9
Tochigi	29.4	10.3	50.1	83.8	10.6	1.0
Tokushima	26.4	12.1	81.8	105.6	10.5	1.2
Tokyo	26.3	8.8	42.2	82.6	9.1	1.2
Tottori	28.0	10.4	57.9	130.7	10.1	1.4
Toyama	28.8	12.6	89.1	85.0	9.6	1.1
Wakayama	21.5	9.5	54.6	94.0	9.5	1.1
Yamagata	29.6	12.0	70.5	112.8	11.4	0.9
Yamaguchi	26.9	9.9	46.4	100.1	10.3	1.3
Yamanashi	25.4	9.9	49.3	104.9	9.2	0.7

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.
Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by PH & W Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 1.- LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: JAPAN, APRIL 1950

Area	Live Births	Deaths	*Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	189,292	71,635	11,464	18,060	67,193	7,157
All "Shi"	63,745	23,457	3,261	8,817	21,683	2,982
All "Gun"	125,547	48,178	8,203	9,243	45,510	4,175
Aichi	7,111	2,624	369	792	2,513	257
Akita	4,153	1,504	320	300	1,034	138
Aomori	4,496	1,487	392	326	1,010	122
Chiba	4,839	1,972	323	369	1,789	149
Ehime	3,428	1,244	201	298	1,230	159
Fukui	1,901	811	157	151	793	76
Fukuoka	7,985	2,863	441	927	2,921	371
Fukushima	5,610	2,111	397	500	1,999	167
Gifu	3,455	1,392	227	312	1,205	102
Gunma	3,501	1,355	217	399	1,442	131
Hiroshima	4,248	1,755	223	327	1,529	215
Hokkaido	12,955	3,897	745	956	3,700	327
Hyogo	6,446	2,503	372	744	2,434	259
Ibaraki	4,911	1,902	332	499	1,795	137
Ishikawa	2,184	1,034	188	169	738	114
Iwate	4,300	1,548	413	386	1,128	110
Kagawa	1,755	775	124	234	719	116
Kagoshima	4,071	1,475	201	321	1,467	162
Kanagawa	5,190	1,745	201	420	1,890	184
Kochi	1,589	749	96	150	702	102
Kumamoto	4,024	1,525	213	397	1,595	184
Kyoto	3,423	1,420	218	394	1,237	160
Mie	2,861	1,224	210	294	1,198	122
Miyagi	4,347	1,540	269	402	1,400	120
Miyazaki	2,427	939	157	338	869	92
Nagano	4,186	1,843	214	496	1,829	138
Nagasaki	4,004	1,497	246	360	1,444	186
Nara	1,394	635	84	127	537	63
Niigata	6,242	2,694	396	598	2,247	212
Oita	2,845	1,241	194	288	1,077	112
Okayama	3,201	1,406	203	403	1,282	169
Osaka	7,556	2,766	432	918	2,601	371
Saga	2,179	840	141	173	850	78
Saitama	4,712	1,931	305	432	1,749	136
Shiga	1,845	742	100	171	794	54
Shimane	2,246	891	121	201	688	75
Shizuoka	5,796	1,834	290	512	2,107	179
Tochigi	3,853	1,345	193	323	1,391	128
Tokushima	1,931	888	158	204	768	87
Tokyo	11,979	4,026	506	990	4,164	530
Tottori	1,400	520	81	183	505	70
Toyama	2,424	1,061	216	206	807	93
Wakayama	1,777	788	97	167	783	88
Yamagata	3,360	1,363	237	379	1,290	104
Yamaguchi	3,408	1,252	158	341	1,308	162
Yamanashi	1,744	678	86	183	635	46

*Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, APRIL 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	April 1950		Mar'50	Apr'49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
Total of ten leading causes 48,638					
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	11,232	166.2	167.3	184.9
330-334, 352a	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	8,392	124.2	153.4	133.3
140-200, 202, 203, 205	Malignant neoplasms (cancer etc)	4,691	69.4	70.9	68.8
490-493, 763	Pneumonia	4,652	68.9	111.0	94.4
410-443, 782.0-782.2	Heart diseases	4,227	62.6	75.9	72.2
794, 304	Senility	4,173	61.8	89.7	87.7
571, 572, 578.0, 578.1, 764, 7856	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines. (all ages)	4,028	59.6	65.8	71.9
590-594, 446, 789.0, 789.1, 792	Nephritis and nephrosis	2,749	40.7	51.3	42.7
E800-E962	Accidents, poisonings and violence	2,400	35.5	34.3	37.6
500-502, 526	Bronchitis	2,094	31.0	48.8	42.1

Footnotes:

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Sources of Original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4.- THE LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, APRIL 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	April 1950		Mar 50	Apr 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading Causes	9,477			
490-493,763	Pneumonia	2,115	11.2	16.4	13.3
772.0,773.0	Congenital debility	1,917	10.1	14.0	15.4
1/	Premature birth	1,687	8.9	10.1	5.0
571,572, 578.0,764	Diarrhea, enteritis and Ulceration of intestines	1,381	7.3	7.8	9.7
500-502,526	Bronchitis	635	3.4	5.1	4.5
750-759	Congenital malformations	458	2.4	2.3	2.0
2/	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	446	2.4	3.9	3.8
056	Whooping cough	411	2.2	2.4	1.6
280	Beriberi	235	1.2	1.5	1.7
085	Measles	192	1.0	0.7	2.9

Footnotes:

1/ Premature birth includes International Code numbers: 773.5, 776.0, 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 769.5, 769.9, 770.5-770.7, 771.5, 772.5.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2, 771.0, 772.1.

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan increased only slightly from 3,213 in April to 3,226 in May. However, the current number is 9 percent greater than the average (2,970) recorded for May 1949. There were 304 tuberculosis sanatoria operating in May compared with 303 last month and 294 in May last year. The average number of mental hospitals rose from 129 last month to 131 currently. The current number was 7 percent above that (122) recorded in the corresponding month last year. There were 13 leprosaria operating in all three periods. Other hospitals increased less than one percent from an average average of 2,768 last month to 2,778 this month, but increased 9 percent from the May 1949 figure (2,541).

Bed Capacity: For all hospitals the average bed capacity this month was 260,020 compared with 258,618 last month and 249,520 in May 1949. The bed capacity of sanatoria in the current month (59,920) was slightly higher than the number last month (59,501), and was about 10 percent above the corresponding figure (54,134) for May last year. The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals (90,579) was one percent higher than the April average (89,341), and 20 percent above that (75,641) for May 1949. The average bed capacity of mental hospitals rose 2 percent over last month, from 16,698 to 16,950, and 10 percent over the corresponding month of 1949 (15,364). The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals rose from 18,578 to 18,869 and was currently 12 percent above the corresponding figure for May last year (16,918). The bed capacity of leprosaria has remained the same for three months (8,886), but was 3 percent less than the total for May last year (9,145). In other and general hospitals, the bed capacity increased slightly from 173,533 in April to 174,264 in May. The current number was 2 percent above the total (170,877) for the corresponding month last year. Of the total beds available in general and other hospitals during May, 18 percent (30,659) were for tuberculosis patients compared with 17 percent last month and 13 percent in May 1949. As in past months, one percent (1919) of the beds were reserved for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load for all hospitals this month (187,823) was slightly higher than last month (185,348) and nearly 20 percent greater than the average (157,573 for May last year). The number of in-patients in tuberculosis sanatoria increased 2 percent from 52,050 in April to 53,248 in May, and was currently 27 percent greater than the total for the same month last year (41,804). The total number of tuberculosis in-patients, including those in general hospitals, was 83,295 currently compared with 80,849 last month (an increase of 3 percent) and 62,792 in May 1949 (an increase of 33 percent). The current number (15,185) of in-patients in mental hospitals was 4 percent above the average (14,637) for April and approximately one-fourth greater than the recorded figure (12,287) for the corresponding month last year. The total number of mental in-patients, including those in general hospitals, rose 3 percent from 16,402 to 16,926 and was currently 24 percent higher than in the same month of 1949 (13,627). The average daily in-patient load in leprosaria this month (8,522) was one percent less than that (8,589) last month, but 8 percent higher than the average (7,883) recorded for May last year. The in-patient load in general and other hospitals (110,868) increased only slightly from last month (110,072) but was 16 percent greater than in the corresponding month last year (95,599).

Out-Patient Load: In the current month the daily out-patient load for all hospitals was 316,115 compared with 311,402 last month and 305,299 in May 1949. Out-patients for tuberculosis sanatoria decreased 13 percent from 5,292 to 4,599, and the current number is 2 percent below that (4,716) for May last year. The average number of out-patients to mental hospitals this month (509) was slightly higher than both the figure for last month (496) and the May average last year (495). For leprosaria there was a daily average of 16 out-patients in May compared with 20 in April and 22 in May 1949. The number of out-patients in general and other hospitals in the current month (310,991) was 2 percent greater than in the previous month (305,594) and 4 percent higher than the May average last year (300,066).

Bed-Occupancy: For total hospitals, the daily bed occupancy ratio increased for the fourth consecutive month. The current figure (72.2) was only slightly higher than the bed occupancy ratio last month (71.7) but was 14 percent greater than that (63.2) for May 1949. More than half of the prefectures (28) reported ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 8 had higher ratios and 10 lower. Three prefectures, Fukuoka (84.8), Gumma (84.0), and Tokyo-to (83.1), had ratios more than 15 percent above the all Japan average. The lowest occupancy ratio was recorded in Nagasaki (55.0) and was more than 20 percent below the average.

The daily bed occupancy ratio for tuberculosis sanatoria rose from 87.5 to 88.9 and was currently 15 percent above the ratio (77.2) in the corresponding month last year. The percent of all tuberculosis beds occupied, including those in general hospitals (92.0), was currently 2 percent higher than the ratio last month (90.5) and 11 percent above the figure recorded for May 1949 (83.0). Approximately two-thirds (30) of the prefectural bed occupancy ratios were within 10 percent plus or minus national average, 9 were higher and 7 were lower. In three prefectures Gumma (109.7), Miyazaki (108.2), and Wakayama (107.6) the bed occupancy ratios were more than 20 percent above the national figure. The lowest percent of beds occupied was recorded for Aichi (74.2) and was 17 percent below the average for the country.

For mental hospitals, the percent of beds occupied in May (89.6) was 2 percent higher than last month (87.7) and 12 percent greater than in the corresponding month last year (80.0). The total mental patients, including those in general and other hospitals, occupied 89.7 percent of the beds reserved for mental cases. This was an increase of 2 percent over the bed occupancy ratio for April (88.3) and an increase of 11 percent compared with May last year (80.5). The bed occupancy ratios in mental hospitals ranged from a low of 38.3 in Nagasaki to a high of 211.7 in Iwate. Only 10 prefectural ratios were within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 19 were higher and 15 were lower. Two prefectures have no mental hospitals. Four prefectures (Iwate, Yamanashi, Niigata, and Fukushima) recorded bed occupancy ratios more than 50 percent above the national, including Iwate with a ratio (211.7) more than double the all Japan figure. Nagasaki and Mie Prefectures had rates (38.3 and 42.9 respectively) more than 50 percent below the national.

For leprosaria the bed occupancy ratio decreased one percent from 96.7 to 95.9 but was 11 percent higher this month than in May last year (86.2). For the 10 prefectures having leprosaria ratios ranged from 63.1 in Yamanashi to 99.7 in Aomori.

The current bed occupancy ratio for other hospitals (63.6) was about the same as last month (63.4) but was 14 percent greater than that (55.9) recorded for May last year. More than half (25) of the prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 7 were higher and 14 lower. Fukuoka (82.3) and Fukushima (78.7) Prefectures had ratios more than 20 percent higher than the all Japan ratio. Kumamoto Prefecture recorded a ratio (34.4) more than 40 percent below the national and 6 additional prefectures had ratios more than 20 percent below.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR MAY 1950

1/

TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In- Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,226	260,020	503,938	187,823	316,115
Hokkaido	237	16,045	38,985	10,921	28,064
Aomori	36	3,718	6,401	2,778	3,623
Iwate	54	4,086	9,551	3,329	6,222
Miyagi	74	6,777	12,458	5,435	7,023
Akita	43	3,135	6,641	2,192	4,449
Yamagata	29	3,030	5,490	2,109	3,381
Fukushima	56	3,965	8,384	3,191	5,193
Ibaraki	71	4,638	7,049	2,986	4,063
Tochigi	44	3,015	5,860	2,093	3,767
Gunma	42	3,773	5,903	3,171	2,732
Saitama	107	4,682	8,189	2,739	5,450
Chiba	87	7,794	10,325	5,949	4,376
Tokyo	269	29,771	59,886	24,746	35,140
Kanagawa	118	11,270	21,219	8,345	12,874
Niigata	75	5,954	12,568	4,570	7,998
Tochama	44	3,297	6,554	2,170	4,384
Ishikawa	65	4,296	8,071	3,000	5,071
Fukui	27	1,889	3,449	1,297	2,152
Yamanashi	25	1,284	2,224	779	1,445
Nagano	72	5,166	8,029	3,192	4,837
Gifu	54	3,177	6,794	2,369	4,425
Shizuoka	66	6,568	9,238	4,954	4,284
Aichi	146	10,504	21,366	6,836	14,530
Mie	65	4,764	7,803	2,893	4,910
Shiga	28	1,742	4,145	1,380	2,765
Kyoto	82	8,834	14,222	5,811	8,411
Osaka	157	17,807	31,165	11,945	19,220
Hyogo	129	9,296	20,421	6,871	13,550
Nara	19	1,110	2,303	723	1,580
Wakayama	27	1,677	3,800	1,089	2,711
Tottori	18	1,691	2,877	1,180	1,697
Shimane	21	1,791	3,199	1,484	1,715
Okayama	65	6,410	9,745	5,142	4,603
Hiroshima	90	6,481	13,192	4,335	8,857
Yamaguchi	77	5,166	10,082	3,430	6,652
Tokushima	28	2,124	3,353	1,535	1,818
Kagawa	37	2,848	4,464	1,923	2,541
Ehime	44	3,176	5,861	1,981	3,880
Kochi	40	1,906	3,528	1,319	2,209
Fukuoka	138	12,874	41,006	10,918	30,088
Saga	55	3,262	6,507	2,449	4,058
Nagasaki	65	4,648	10,365	2,558	8,307
Kumamoto	71	5,476	8,789	3,464	5,325
Oita	35	2,926	3,531	1,868	1,663
Miyazaki	39	1,917	3,548	1,281	2,267
Kagoshima	55	4,260	4,898	3,093	1,805

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR MAY 1950

1/
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In- Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	304	59,920	57,847	53,248	4,599
Hokkaido	15	2950	2739	2566	173
Aomori	3	730	680	638	42
Iwate	3	612	714	639	75
Miyagi	4	1350	1510	1322	188
Akita	4	718	666	591	75
Yamagata	3	345	334	305	29
Fukushima	4	884	721	692	29
Ibaraki	8	1776	1432	1373	59
Tochigi	4	846	811	771	40
Gunma	7	586	736	643	93
Saitama	5	1219	1303	1056	247
Chiba	14	3036	2795	2570	225
Tokyo	31	6376	7139	6719	420
Kanagawa	14	3099	2779	2657	122
Niigata	10	1523	1474	1404	70
Tochigi	2	1070	855	811	44
Ishikawa	6	930	838	801	37
Fukui	2	670	578	538	40
Yamanashi	1	140	146	143	3
Nagano	8	1630	1511	1439	72
Gifu	6	972	949	898	51
Shizuoka	4	1107	1032	981	51
Aichi	11	2972	2456	2205	251
Mie	4	836	876	821	55
Shiga	5	476	489	466	23
Kyoto	6	1746	1522	1398	124
Osaka	12	3935	3636	3412	274
Hyogo	21	2468	2649	2156	493
Nara	2	180	171	163	8
Wakayama	2	144	160	155	5
Tottori	1	57	48	46	2
Shimane	1	490	496	477	19
Okayama	3	976	926	896	30
Hiroshima	9	1982	1706	1561	145
Yamaguchi	8	1164	1179	916	263
Tokushima	2	787	832	786	46
Kagawa	2	204	179	172	7
Ehime	3	912	905	884	21
Kochi	2	216	194	180	14
Fukuoka	24	3044	3070	2856	214
Saga	3	824	840	749	91
Nagasaki	5	309	392	245	147
Kumamoto	4	1204	1168	1149	19
Oita	6	732	659	637	22
Miyazaki	1	61	69	66	3
Kagoshima	9	1582	1433	1295	138

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR MAY 1950

1/
MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	131	16,950	15,694	15,185	509
Hokkaido	6	510	533	490	43
Aomori	1	86	43	39	4
Iwate	1	60	127	127	-
Miyagi	2	236	236	236	0
Akita	1	121	136	130	6
Yamagata	1	125	135	129	6
Fukushima	2	133	184	180	4
Ibaraki	3	158	112	111	1
Tochigi	4	271	241	211	30
Gumma	1	300	393	376	17
Saitama	4	439	476	464	12
Chiba	4	590	475	448	27
Tokyo	12	3392	3425	3345	80
Kanagawa	6	854	689	675	14
Niigata	1	190	276	275	1
Toyama	2	135	172	165	7
Ishikawa	4	329	310	283	27
Fukui	1	105	117	105	12
Yamanashi	1	52	85	79	6
Nagano	2	230	207	206	1
Gifu	1	275	264	260	4
Shizuoka	4	371	370	348	22
Aichi	7	703	527	514	13
Mie	2	343	148	147	1
Shiga	1	167	160	159	1
Kyoto	5	539	408	396	12
Osaka	6	1821	1557	1525	32
Hyogo	6	1161	861	847	14
Nara	2	188	154	151	3
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	90	82	8
Shimane	1	38	43	43	0
Okayama	1	196	245	245	-
Hiroshima	6	340	335	326	9
Yamaguchi	2	121	133	123	10
Tokushima	1	154	177	177	-
Kagawa	1	90	59	55	4
Ehime	1	180	185	180	5
Kochi	2	174	169	161	8
Fukuoka	6	606	496	468	28
Saga	3	392	426	406	20
Nagasaki	3	120	47	46	1
Kumamoto	2	162	166	166	-
OKTA	3	126	100	89	11
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	5	292	202	197	5

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR MAY 1950

1/
LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	8,886	8,538	8,522	16
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	598	598	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	550	483	483	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1,050	1,021	1,021	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,135	1,135	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	41	41	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	305	300	287	13
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,350	2,284	2,284	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	646	634	631	3
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1,220	1,155	1,155	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	887	887	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.